

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

A WEEK ago the praises of the moderation displayed by the Emperor of Russia resounded on every hand. He had quelled the Hungarian insurrection; restored peace to Austria; and, as if to give the world a guarantee that he was not the ambitious, dangerous, and aggressive Monarch that he was considered in the west, he had withdrawn his troops immediately after victory, and retired within the limits of his own dominions. He was looked upon as the friend of order, the saviour of a venerable and illustrious Empire, whose existence was essential to the best interests of all Europe, and as a Monarch whose whole desires were conservative of his own rights and those of his neighbours. He held, in consequence, so high and honourable a position, and acquired so much additional weight in the councils of the world, that his greediest ambition might well have been satisfied with his achievements. If this were a mask, he has suddenly cast it off. He now appears in another character. The traditional policy of his Empire aims at the humiliation and ultimate conquest of Turkey. He has taken an opportunity to inflict the first, which has excited the indignation of Europe. It remains to be seen whether he is unscrupulous enough to attempt the second; and whether the nations of western Europe, more especially Great Britain and France, to whom Turkey looks for protection in the hour of need, will or can suffer that harmless Empire to fall a prey to her antagonist.

The pretence chosen by the Emperor of Russia for insulting Turkey is paralleled only in Æsop's well-known fable of the Wolf and the Lamb. Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and other chiefs of

the Hungarian insurrection have taken refuge in Turkey—relying no less upon the hospitality of a nation amongst whom hospitality is a religious duty, than upon the well-known law and custom of all Europe with regard to political refugees. The Emperor of Russia, in his own name and in that of his ally, the Emperor of Austria, demanded from Turkey, in terms from which ordinary courtesy was scrupulously excluded, the immediate surrender of these refugees—the Poles to Russia, and the Hungarians to Austria; declaring that the refusal of the Porte would be construed into a *casus belli*. The Emperor of Austria was less imperative, and merely declared that the refusal would lead to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The pretext for this demand on the part of Russia was, that the Polish Generals, and others implicated in the Hungarian war, are Russian subjects; and that, by the treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, signed at Kutshuk-Kaimarji on the 21st of July, 1774, and by the later treaty of Passarovitch, the mutual expulsion of persons guilty of treason seeking refuge in either country was solemnly stipulated.

The unoffending Porte, which has had so many occasions of knowing that possession of Constantinople is the prize to which the Northern Autocrats have never ceased to aspire since Russia assumed a place in the first rank of the European Commonwealth, and fully aware of the danger of offending such a neighbour, deliberated long and earnestly on the demand. Before giving in its final decision, it took the opinion and counsel of the British and French Ambassadors at Constantinople, upon the following six points:—

"First.—Do the treaties of Kutshuk-Kaimarji and of Passarovitch give the two Powers, Russia and Austria, the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees?"

"Second.—Would the refusal of the Sultan to deliver them up be considered an infraction of those treaties?"

"Third.—Could the two Powers in consequence of such refusal declare war against the Porte?"

"Fourth.—In the event of the two Powers declaring war, would England and France support Turkey with an armed force?"

"Fifth.—Are the refugees claimed by Russia the subjects of that Power?"

"Sixth.—In case the refusal of the Porte should only cause a rupture of relations between the Divan and the Ministers of the two demanding Powers, and a state of coolness more or less prolonged of those two Powers towards Turkey, would France and England interfere to re-establish the relations on their former footing?"

The note containing these queries was delivered to the two Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupick, on the morning of the 16th of September. On the evening of the same day, their collective reply was delivered to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs in the following terms:—

"On the first question—No; the treaties alluded to do not confer the right on Austria and Russia. On the second question—No; the refusal of the Porte would not be any infraction of the treaties. On the third question—It cannot be admitted that such a refusal could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration, if it took place, would be unjustifiable. On the fourth ques-



SCENE IN ROME, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tion—The two Ambassadors cannot guarantee the co-operation of the armed forces of England and France, without receiving special instructions. On the fifth question—It is possible that some of the refugees claimed by Russia may be still subjects of that Power; but, for the generality of them, it is incontestable that the refugees whose extradition is demanded are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question—Yes; France and England will actively interfere with Russia and Austria to re-establish good relations between these two Powers and the Porte.

The Porte immediately rendered its reply to the ultimatum of the Russian Envoy, declaring calmly, but emphatically, that it refused to deliver up the refugees. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors forthwith removed their flags from the doors of their hotels, and diplomatic relations ceased between those two Powers and the Ottoman Porte.

The gravity of the position is apparent. A Cabinet Council was summoned by Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, and sat for three hours, when we may suppose that this important question was anxiously debated. The duty and true interest of Great Britain and France are to throw the whole weight of their joint influence in favour of the Porte. To forsake that power in an emergency like this, would be suicidal policy for each of them. They would fall at once into the rank of second-rate powers, and leave Russia the virtual mistress of the destinies of Europe. It will depend upon the attitude they assume whether Russia will attempt to parallel the audacity of her language by the audacity of her deeds, and involve Europe in a war for the possession of Constantinople.

A war made by Russia on such a pretext would be so wholly without justification, so utterly destitute of that moral force which neither great nations nor small individuals can safely despise, that, however much Russia may covet the possession of Turkey, or any part of it, we cannot believe that she will run the risk of a general war, especially at such a period as the present. To the Government of France, such a war would be a golden opportunity; and to the people of France, it would be the most popular war upon record. Even in England—overburdened as we are with debt, and indisposed for war as all our great trading and commercial interests must be considered—an armed intervention with France in favour of the Porte would enlist the sympathy and good wishes of most classes of politicians. If we are to retain India—to say nothing of our influence in Egypt and the Mediterranean—Russia cannot be allowed to conquer Turkey. We cannot afford it. The question is, in point of fact, as vital to us as to Turkey; and France on this occasion has interests, if not identical with, most certainly as strong as our own. In addition to this fact, which must be well known to so astute a man as the Emperor Nicholas, he will probably consider the effect which an attack upon Turkey would have upon Germany, upon Italy, upon Poland, and upon Hungary. The revolutionary spirit is not so thoroughly laid in any part of Germany as to give no earnest of disquietude for the future. Italy—whether in the Roman States or in Lombardy—is not so quiescent and contented with things as they are, as not to take the first opportunity of changing them. Poland is not yet reconciled to annihilation, and not so utterly devoid of hope and courage as to be unable to lift a hand for freedom when opportunity shall serve; and, lastly, Hungary is not so effectually crippled and beaten as to be unable to rise again and menace with destruction that Empire of Austria which was only saved this time because Russia was not engaged in other wars when her aid was implored. Such a war, though commenced as a war of conquest, would immediately resolve itself into a war of principles, in which all Europe would be forced to take part, and in which Russia would ultimately have to fight single-handed. For these and various other reasons we are inclined to believe that Russia will not carry her first threat into execution; but will content herself, after a little bluster, with the recall of her Ambassador, and the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte. Ambassadors are luxuries with which nations may sometimes dispense without any very alarming or even inconvenient consequences, as we have proved to the world in the case of Spain; and Turkey would be none the worse for the absence, for a short time, or for ever, of the usual representative of the Court of St. Petersburg at the Divan of Constantinople. But, while Turkey would be uninjured, the dignity of Russia would be appeased by such a consummation, and the Emperor would extricate himself from a false and perilous position with the least possible amount of damage to his character and his interests.

For the sake of humanity, we trust to see a strict alliance between Great Britain and France upon this subject. The peace of the world may be said to be in their hands. If they will use their friendly offices to prevent further ill-will, and display a firm determination, let the matter take what turn it may, not to suffer any armed attack upon the integrity and independence of their mutual ally, this storm may blow over. Should, however, the Emperor Nicholas, strong in the faith of his invincibility, flushed with conquest, and covetous of the prize which his race regard as their destined seat of empire, scorn the promptings of prudence, and involve Europe in war, the whole force of European justice and morality will be arrayed against him, as well as the armies of all the states of the west. In such a war not even his 700,000 men, and his immense resources, would save him from defeat. Let us hope, however, that his councils are swayed by more wisdom, and that, having made a false step, he will retrace it with as little sacrifice to his own dignity as he can, but with as much haste as is consistent with justice.

## A SCENE IN ROME.

(See the Illustration.)

The position of the French in Rome is, at present, of a very anomalous character.

"It is certain," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "that the conduct of the French in the exercise of the bayonet, which is constantly practised by the light infantry on the Piazzas of the city, must be rather a painful reminiscence to those who have lost husbands, brothers, or sons, by French weapons whilst defending their native walls against foreign attack."

"It will, perhaps, be hardly credited that a French General, at the head of between forty and fifty thousand men, should find difficulty in carrying any measure whatsoever, or that he should hesitate in putting into execution, at any rate, the direct and explicit orders which he receives from his own Government. And yet such is the case in this city. I can assure you, a week has not elapsed since Gen. Rostolan received positive instructions from the President of the French Republic, to publish his letter to Colonel Ney on the affairs of Rome, in the Roman papers. Up to the present moment no such publication has taken place. Such a disobedience to or neglect of orders can only arise from two sources—intimidation or corruption—the fear of offending the combined agents of Austrian, Russian, and Papal diplomacy, or a secret devotion to that party whose weapons are bribery, mystery, and deceit."

"The punishment awarded by the French authorities to those individuals convicted of having prohibited weapons in their possession is by no means severe, and contrasts very advantageously with the shooting and bastinadoing plan of the Austrians and Spaniards. A small fine and a month or two's imprisonment are usually considered to be a sufficient chastisement; but the restitution of fowling-pieces, which had begun, has been put a stop to, and sporting, of which the Romans are very fond, is virtually prohibited."

Our Artist at Rome has sketched an extraordinary scene which he recently witnessed in the streets of the Eternal City. A quarrel sprang up between some Trasteverini and some French soldiers, in which one of the latter was severely, if not mortally, wounded; though not before he had killed two of the Italians upon the spot, with his sabre. This strange incident may afford some idea of the relative position of the French and Italians in Rome, and of the fierce and revengeful spirit which is constantly disturbing the peace of the city.

**THE SISTERS OF MERCY.**—The establishment of the "Sisterhood" has been removed from the parish of Stoke Newington to that of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The two houses at the north-west corner of Wyndham-place are occupied temporarily, as it is said the Sisters have purchased or are in treaty for a piece of freehold land in one of the Five Fields, for the erection of a "Home." The appeals for pecuniary aid made by the Sisters and the Bishop of Exeter have been very successful, a capital stock exceeding £14,000 having been thus raised.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The re-assembling of the Legislative Assembly this week has restored Paris to somewhat of its wonted political vivacity. The first sitting after the vacation took place on Monday, unaccompanied either within doors or without by any of that feverish excitement which has hitherto characterised all the occasions of opening the Chambers since the Revolution of February. Everything passed off as quietly and as business-like as if it were the opening of the Parliament in London.

From the day's proceedings, short as they were, however, we are furnished with a glimpse into the probable cost of the intervention at Rome. Government bills, accompanied by a few short explanations from Ministers, were laid on the table to authorize a credit to meet the expenses of the expedition to Rome. The aggregate amounted to 8,703,120*fr.* Of this sum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded 140,000*fr.* for the expenses of extraordinary missions. The Minister of War demanded 6,617,920*fr.*, and the Minister of the Marine 1,945,000*fr.*, for expenses incurred in their several departments. Besides these measures, the Minister of the Finances presented a bill with respect to *patentes* and the stamps on commercial bills; and also a bill for the payment of the Ducies of Orleans' annuity, as fixed by the law of 1837.

A bill was also laid on the table by Napoleon Bonaparte, which has given rise to a great deal of discussion in the Paris Journals. It is as follows:—

"Considering that generosity, grandeur, and justice are the best auxiliaries to found and fortify the Republic; considering that reasons of state can no longer be interposed; considering that governments have never been saved by laws of proscription and violence; the undersigned proposes the following decree:—1st. The laws of the 10th of April, 1832, and of the 26th of May, 1848, which exile the family of the Bourbons, are abrogated. 2. The decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 27th of June, 1849, is revoked. The insurgents of June, transported without trial, shall be set at liberty."

M. Bonaparte, who identifies himself with the ultra-Republicans, is said to be actuated, in proposing this extraordinary measure, by a spirit of hostility and resentment towards his cousin, the President; and it is added that he is only the tool of the shrewd editor of the *Presse*, M. Girardin, in the matter. It has failed to enlist the favour of the Legitimists, who scout the idea of Henri de Bourbon being restored to France by an amnesty; to which they say he should only return as King.

The budget for 1850 has been printed. The expenses of the year, those of the sinking fund being maintained, will amount to 1,591,332,077 francs. The receipts are only estimated at 1,270,953,849 francs, being a deficit of about 320 millions.

On Tuesday the National Assembly elected its President, four Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries. M. Dupin, having obtained 339 votes out of 479 votes, was proclaimed President of the Assembly until the 1st of January, 1850. M. Michel de Bourges, his competitor, obtained 107 votes. The four Vice-Presidents elected were Messrs. Baroche, by 339 votes, Daru by 338, Benoit d'Azy by 312, and Beaudouin by 271. The six Secretaries returned were Messrs. Arnaud de l'Ariege, Lacaze, Poupin, Heckeren, Berard, and Chapot.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, deposited on the table a bill relative to the transportation to Algeria of the insurgents of June, sentenced to that penalty by the decree of the 27th of June, 1848, and now confined at Belle Isle. They are there to form special agricultural establishments, separated from the agricultural colonies founded in virtue of the decree of the 19th of September, 1848, and other similar establishments. The transported are to be subjected to the military laws, compelled to work on the establishment, and deprived of their political rights. Ten years after the promulgation of the present law the effects of the transportation are to cease. Three years after landing in Algeria, the individuals who should recommend themselves by their good conduct may obtain the temporary concession of a house and a lot of land; and, after another period of three years, that concession may become definitive. The wives and children of the transported desirous to join them are to be conveyed to Algeria at the public expense. A credit of 3,000,000 francs is to be opened in the war department for the execution of the present law.

A Council of Ministers was held on Monday at the Elysée. The difference between Turkey and Russia and Austria is stated to have been the chief subject of discussion.

A grand dinner was given on Monday by the President of the Republic to the Ministers, the President of the Assembly, and the members of the *Commissio* on *de Permanence*, on the occasion of the opening of the new session. It was remarked that after dinner M. Molé remained for a long time in conversation with M. Odillon Barrot, and the rumour consequently arose that the two great men agreed perfectly as to the policy to be followed out at Rome. This rumour is what the Parisians facetiously call a *canard*.

M. Guizot and M. Dufaure are expected in Paris about the end of November; and it is said that they have not abandoned the hope of being able to form a powerful monarchical party in the Assembly, although they themselves are not members.

M. Pierre Bonaparte has been sent on a temporary mission to Algeria. On Sunday and Monday night a dramatic piece, entitled "Rome," was produced at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin. It represented the events which have taken place in the "Eternal City" antecedent to the foundation of the short-lived Republic; and the assassination of M. Rossi formed a leading incident of the plot. The mischief-makers of that tumultuous quarter of Paris profited by the circumstance to give expression to their revolutionary tendencies; and the feeling was carried to such a point, that, whenever the assassin of the unfortunate minister of Pope Pius IX. made his appearance, he was received with uproarious applause by a portion of the mob who crowded the galleries. *Pius IX.*, whenever brought upon the stage, was received with hisses and hooting; while *Garibaldi* was enthusiastically applauded. The uproar and excitement which the piece caused led the Government to suppress it, lest any disturbance might arise out of it.

The court-martial at Lyons has pronounced its sentence on the individuals implicated in the Vienne riots. Of the sixteen prisoners, five have been acquitted, and the remainder condemned to imprisonment for two years, one year, and eighteen months. Four have been sentenced by default, one to ten years', and three to twenty years' imprisonment.

### ITALIAN STATES.

**PIEDMONT.**—The Chamber of Deputies at Turin has passed a bill for raising a loan of 75,000,000 *l.* to pay the war contribution to Austria.

Accounts from Genoa of the 27th ult. state that Garibaldi, not having been allowed to land at Tunis, whither he had been sent off by the Piedmontese Government, had been transferred to the Sardinian island of Madeleine, where he was treated with the greatest consideration.

**ROME.**—The irritation excited by the meagerness of the political concessions and amnesty made by the Pope in his recent manifesto, continued unabated at the latest dates from Rome. The Italian journals that are at liberty to speak out, declare that if the manifesto is to be considered at present as the definitive settlement of the Roman question, that question, like all other European ones, will be but adjourned. The French military authority merely awaits orders from Paris, while disapproving *de facto* the measures ordered by the Papal Government.

The persons excluded from the Papal amnesty are as follows:—Members of the Provisional Government, 9; members of the Constitutional Assembly, 200; triumvirs and ministers (Mazzini excepted, who is not a Roman), 12; commanders of different corps, 14; persons amnestied in 1846, and especially excluded by the present amnesty, 6000; officials under prosecution, 4000; the corps of gendarmes now dissolved, 3000; total, 13,255.

Count Wimpffen, the Civil and Military Governor of all the provinces of the Pontifical states occupied by the Austrian troops, has arrived at Bologna. The Marshal had remained for some time at Pisa for the recovery of his health.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

There is little or no news from Vienna this week, except that of the surrender of the fortress of Comorn. The negotiations, which had been again renewed, were broken off on the 26th ult., when Klapka held an interview with General Nugent, and proposed to surrender on condition of a general amnesty to all parties, civil and military, the recognition of Kossuth's notes, and the reinstatement of the rebel officers in the Imperial army without loss of rank. It was declared that unless these terms were granted the garrison would hold out to the last, and, if necessary, blow up the fortress. Those terms were refused, and preparations were made for what was hoped would be a final attack. The next intelligence we have is the surrender of the fortress; but no details are given. The announcement was made by telegraph, at Vienna, on the 28th ult.

### TURKEY.

Matters look threatening in the East. The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 19th ult., and it states that the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria at that capital (M. de Toff and Count de Sturmer) had broken off all diplomatic relations with the Porte, on account of the refusal of the Sultan's Government to deliver up Kossuth, Dembinski, and the other Hungarian and Polish refugees in Turkey, to the vengeance of the Czar and the Emperor. Prince Radzivil, the special envoy sent from the Czar for the purpose, had threatened war if the refusal were persisted in; but the Sultan and his Cabinet remained firm. The Prince had, at the same time, the indecency to declare that it was the intention of the Czar to have every one of the Polish and Hungarian fugitives now in Turkey hanged the instant they fall into his hands.

In the council held on the subject, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, or Chief of Religion, declared that to give up these poor refugees would be a violation of one of the first principles of the Mussulman religion, which ordains that the followers of Mahomet shall give hospitality and protection to all who are in misfortune, without distinction of creed or country. In the interview which Prince Radzivil had with the Sultan, his Majesty did not disguise the indignation he felt at the demand of the Czar, and at the overbearing tone in which it was made.

The English and French Ambassadors, Sir Stratford Canning and General Anrep, strongly urged the Divan in its humane and just decision. Meanwhile, Kossuth, Dembinski, Messaros, Bem, Guyon, Perczel, and some 200 of the principal officers of the Hungarian army, are said to be on their way to Constantinople, from Widdin, with English passports, for the purpose of being sent on to London.

The Sultan had dispatched a messenger to Bucharest with an autograph letter, in answer to that of the Czar, with certain instructions to Fuad Effendi, who was commanded to set off immediately for St. Petersburg, and to seek a personal interview with the Emperor. The reply of the Emperors of Russia and Austria may be expected in three or four weeks. Meanwhile, the Turkish Government is preparing for the worst by placing the army and the navy in the most effective condition, so as to be ready for active service at a few hours' notice.

### UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 19th ult. have arrived this week by the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*. The prominent feature in the intelligence thus

brought is the unexpected announcement, that, in consequence of an impertinent letter received by the Government at Washington from the French Minister there, M. Pousin, relative to compensation for losses in the Mexican war, estimated at one or two million dollars, and which letter has been approved of by the authorities in Paris, the French Minister at Washington had received his passports from the American Government. The affair had created considerable sensation amongst the political and commercial classes.

The prospects for the Cabinet in the next session were brightening. The firm conduct of the President in the Cuba expedition had raised up a great many friends to his view. The President's determination with regard to the tariff, expressed to the Pittsburgh manufacturers on his recent visit, had given much satisfaction generally to the mercantile portion of the citizens. He expressed his belief, on that occasion, that "there were some articles which absolutely required protection, and that protection such as would ensure permanency to the system."

It was stated that, in the next session of Congress, a new tariff would be introduced, in accordance with the President's views.

The European political news brought out by the *Europa* had caused much dejection; the hopes entertained of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski holding out against Russia and Austria having dissipated, and the fall of Venice—the last stronghold of revolution—having taken place. A great national union, to embrace the refugees of all countries, and to create in America the germ of a future European revolution, is amongst the late propositions of the New York press.

The time for receiving proposals for constructing the Panama Railroad, which had been extended, expired on the 15th September. The company had the several tenders under consideration.

A great deal of interest was attached by the people of South Carolina to a proposal made by a wealthy company in Liverpool for the establishment of a line of steam-ships between that port and Charleston. The project met with much encouragement, particularly from that portion of the community interested in the cotton trade.

The state of the railroad interest throughout the States was beginning to create much alarm amongst the shareholders. If the revelations stated to have been made are true, those who have capital invested in this department are even in a worse plight than English shareholders. It seems that, in some instances, 15 and 20 per cent. have been paid for money borrowed to enable directors to divide 6 per cent. amongst the stockholders.

On many lines, however, the profits are so good as to enable the directors to announce a reduced rate of fares, to commence the 15th October.

The Mormon emigration in the direction of the Great Salt Lake was said to be larger than ever. Several hundred waggons passed Council Bluffs, by the latest accounts, on their way across the plains. The Mormon votes are now looked upon as of considerable influence. In the Nauvoo district the Mormons voted for the Locotoco candidates. In Monroe district, in Iowa, they voted to a man for the Whigs. The cholera was almost extinct.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts to the 25th of August state that great excitement prevailed at Grey Town, in consequence of a threatened attack on that city by General Munoz, for the purpose of rehoisting the Nicaraguan flag. Intercourse from the interior had been stopped by the Nicaraguans.

Chagres continued free from cholera, but it still prevailed among the Americans who were located at Panama, awaiting the means of transit to California. The steamer *California* arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., in 21 days from San Francisco, bringing 51 passengers and about 500,000 dollars in gold.

### CALIFORNIA.

The latest news from California is to the 2nd of August. The accounts confirm the truth of the statements made with regard to the prolific character of the mines, but they tell us also of toil, of sickness, and of suffering.

On the subject of "law and order," it appears that a set of ruffians had for some time, under a pretence of opposition to foreigners, committed many aggressions against those who had repaired to San Francisco. They were banded under the name of "Hounds." A check had, however, been put to their lawless career by the firmness of the residents, who had some twenty of those miscreants arrested for a brutal attack upon the Chilian camp, in which they had robbed, maltreated, and murdered several of the unoffending Chilians. They had been brought to trial, and having been convicted, had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. They were for the present confined in an American ship of war lying in the harbour.

Considerable alarm had prevailed in San Francisco, in consequence of a riot which took place on the 16th of July. Seventeen men were arrested, and tried before the Alcalde and two gentlemen selected by the people, on charges of robbery and attempts to commit murder. The ringleaders were convicted, and sentenced to hard labour in such penitentiary as the Governor may direct, with fines of from 250 dollars to 1000 dollars each.

A correspondent of the *Times* at San Francisco, mentions that "Some unusually large specimens of gold have lately been brought to San Francisco from the mines. One large lump, weighing 14½ lb. troy, was bought for 3560 dollars on account of the house of Barron, Forbes, and Co., of Mexico, and is said to be intended as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. This is an irregular-shaped slab, one side of which is all pure gold, and the other side quartz, weighing about one-third of the whole, streaked with lines of fine gold: its length is 6½ inches, breadth 5½ inches. Another specimen was raffled two days ago for 1500 dollars: it weighed 7 lb. 10 oz. troy of pure gold. Its intrinsic value is less than this; but all the large lumps sell high as curiosities. Both those lumps were dug in the 'Stainslaus diggings,' on the San Joaquin, the section in which the largest lumps are found."

### CANADA.

There is nothing of political importance in the accounts from Canada or the British possessions.

Some lingering cases of cholera were still reported, but all alarm regarding its ravages had ceased.

### WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from the islands by means of an extraordinary quick passage made by the *Medway*—(six days and a half before the mails were due). The advices from Jamaica are to the 7th ult. Their contents are interesting. The new Colonial Parliament assembled for the first time on the 5th of September, when the Country party showed that the general election had proved favourable to their cause, they having displaced the former Speaker of the House, one of the Government party (Mr. Dallas), and elected in his stead Dr. Morales from their own ranks.

The Governor, Sir Charles Grey, delivered a long speech on opening the session, chiefly directed to the financial state and prospects of the island, which were gloomy enough. He admitted that the position of the colony was one of embarrassment and difficulty, yet he considered it was not desperate; and intimated that he had received no subsequent instructions to authorise him to depart from the line of conduct prescribed for him with respect to certain points (the reduction of official salaries) which led to the late dissolution. The reply to the speech was agreed to by the House the night before the packet left, but had not been presented. It was mild in its language, but firm, declaring the right of the House to manage their own finance, and expressing their determination to maintain that right. An amendment to the Address was offered by one of the Government or "King's House" party, pledging the House to raise the ordinary revenue, but the original Address was carried by 24 to 14.

It was very generally rumoured that another dissolution would take place, for the Country party had expressed their intention to introduce the same measures of retrenchment which emanated from the late House, and which the Council rejected on "principle" alone.

The new Assembly contained sixteen new members, one of them a black man, Mr. Charles A. Price, elected for the parish of St. John.

The island was pretty healthy; the weather in some districts was favourable, but in others the want of rain was felt much, and it was feared the general exports would decrease considerably.

At Barbadoes, Trinidad, and the neighbouring islands the sugar making is finished, and has turned out exceedingly well, and the prospects for the next year are very good. At Antigua and St. Kitt's they have suffered much from want of rain, and the prospects for the next year are anything but cheering.

At Demerara the Governor and Combined Court have, in some measure, settled their differences, as there had been a majority in the court in favour of the old taxes. This, it is expected, will lead to an alteration on the part of the Government as to immigration. The want of labour is severely felt, and unless immigration is again sanctioned the colony cannot prosper.

From the foreign islands we learn that at St. Domingo the Haytiens had declared an empire, and the President, Salouche, the first Emperor. At St. Thomas it was confidently asserted that the American Government had completed arrangements to make that island the headquarters of their home squadron, instead of their own port, Pensacola.

### INDIA.

Intelligence in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay Sept. 1, and Calcutta Aug. 20, has come to hand. The Punjab and India generally was perfectly tranquil.

The cholera had been very prevalent in Bombay, at Poonah, and the Deccan generally.

All the heads of the Supreme Government continued at Simla. Sir C. Napier was to leave for the Punjab in October, and Lord Dalhousie in November. Lord Gough was to proceed last month to Calcutta, where it was said the steam-frigate *Moorwaffer* would be placed at his disposal to convey him and Lady Gough, with the Marchioness of Dalhousie, to Point de Galle or Suez, on their way home. It was generally understood that Sir Charles Napier would resign his appointment, and return to England in March next. Sir William Gomm, it was said, would succeed him.

Lord Falkland was expected in Bombay in the course of last month. Sir Wiloughby Cotton intended shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection through the southern division.

The ex-Dewan Moolraj has been sentenced to be transported to Singapore for life—a punishment in comparison with which death is as nothing to a good Hindu, who has the utmost horror at the idea of crossing the *kara paanee* (sea). His sentence was read to him by his judges on the 31st July, in the Aln Klav of the fort of Lahore. He is said to have expressed his sorrow that Government had not rather carried out the sentence of death pronounced against him by his judges, and have spared him the misery and degradation of expatriation.

The new cylinder for raising the tube of the Britannia Tubular Bridge having been fixed in the hydraulic press, operations commenced on Monday, raising it at the rate of six feet per day. Its action and structural strength are stated to be of the most improved and perfect character.



## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour; Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, the Hon. Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Birch, arrived at Osborne about half-past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and were received by the Dowager Lady Lytton, Major-General Wemyss, Esquerry in waiting; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting; and the Master of the Household.

The Queen and Prince, Sir G. Grey, and the members of the Royal household, attended divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. T. Protheroe, chaplain to his Royal Highness at Osborne, officiated.

During the present week the hospitalities of the Court have been confined to the members of the household. The inclemency of the weather has prevented the Queen and the Prince from taking their accustomed early walks and drives.

Sir George Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Sir James Clark, left Osborne on Monday, for London.

The Countess of Mount Edgcombe has left Osborne for London. The Hon. Miss Kerr arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, to resume her duties as maid of honour. Colonel Seymour has relieved Colonel Gordon as Esquerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are expected shortly to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Tunbridge Wells.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Osborne this day (Saturday).

His Royal Highness the Duke Alexander of Württemberg and the Prince Philip of Württemberg arrived at Osborne, on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Tuesday from Heaton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, near Manchester. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz are still at Heaton, but are expected to arrive at the cottage at Kew this day (Saturday).

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by the Princesses Anne and Amelia, and attended by their suite, arrived in town on Saturday morning last. Their Serene Highnesses immediately proceeded to Bentley Priory, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council) arrived in town on Thursday from the north.

Lord and Lady Stanley have returned to Knowsley from visiting his Lordship's estates in Ireland.

Lord Dinorben, who has been suffering from severe indisposition, is much better.

Lady Macdonald was safely delivered of a son, at the British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last.

His Excellency the Marquis de Lisboa has returned to the Brazilian Legation, from Paris.

His Excellency Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister at the Belgian Court, has arrived in town from Brussels.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Edwin Saunders, Esq., George-street, Hanover-square, to be surgeon-dentist in ordinary to his Royal Highness, in the room of Mr. Nasmith, deceased.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

Term commences on the 10th of October. The different Colleges and Halls will meet on the following days:—Magdalen College, Oct. 7; St. Edmund Hall, Oct. 12; Balliol, Exeter, Lincoln, Christ Church, Trinity, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Oct. 13; University, Queen's, St. Alban Hall, Oct. 14; Magdalen Hall, Oct. 19; Merton, Oriel, New, Brasenose, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus, St. Mary Hall, New Inn Hall, Oct. 20; All Souls, Oct. 23.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—The Bishop of Lincoln, who is, *ex officio*, visitor of Lincoln College, has appointed Mr. Richard Jeston Ogle, B.A., Exhibitor of Lincoln, to be a Fellow of the same society, in the room of the Rev. C. J. Meredith, B.D., who has been promoted to the Rectory of Waddington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Ogle is the son of Dr. Ogle, Clinical Professor.

## CAMBRIDGE.

RESIGNATION OF THE LUCASIAN PROFESSOR.—The President of Queen's College, Dr. King, has placed in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor his resignation of the above office, which he has held since 1839. The professorship was founded (for the encouragement of mathematics) in 1663, by Henry Lucas, M.P. for the University, and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire, of the value of about £100 per annum. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor and all the masters of colleges. Notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor that Dr. King's successor will be chosen on the 23rd instant.

CONGREGATIONS.—There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term:—Wednesday, Oct. 10, at ten; Wednesday, Oct. 17, at eleven; Wednesday, Oct. 24, at eleven; Saturday, Nov. 10, at eleven; Wednesday, Nov. 21, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 5, at eleven; and Dec. 16 (end of Term), at ten.

The following gentlemen have been elected preachers for the academical year 1849-50:—October.—The Rev. the Hulsean Lecturer; November.—The Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity; December.—The Rev. Theoph. T. Smith, Queen's College, Vicar of Wymondham; January.—The Rev. F. W. Collison, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College; February.—The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, M.A., Trinity College, Sub-dean of Lincoln; March.—The Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., St. Catherine Hall, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; April.—The Rev. the Hulsean Lecturer; May.—The Rev. W. Selwyn, M.A., Trinity College, Vicar of Melbourne.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. R. G. Chalk to Wilden R., Beds, dio. Ely; £250, with residence; patron, Duke of Bedford. Rev. H. Haines, B.A., of Exeter College, to Delamere C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, the Crown. Rev. T. H. Chope, B.A., of Worcester College, to the P. C. of Holy Trinity, Ulverston, Lancashire, dio. Chester; £143, without residence; patron, T. R. G. Braddell, Esq. Rev. A. Archdeacon Jennings, D.D., F.R.S., to P. C. of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone; value, £350; patron, the Crown. Rev. W. Greenham, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, to Norley P. C., Cheshire, dio. Chester; patron, S. Woodhouse, Esq. Rev. W. H. Boothby to Hawkesbury V., Gloucestershire, dio. Gloucester and Bristol, vacant by resignation of Rev. H. Randolph; value £300, with residence; patron, Earl of Liverpool. Rev. O. L. Humphreys, to Llandulas R., Denbighshire, dio. St. Asaph; £110, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. W. J. Alban, to the Vicarage of Mevagissey, Cornwall, dio. Exeter; £168, with residence; patron, John Benbow, Esq., M.P.; Rev. F. Carlyon, resigned. Rev. Forbes Smith, B.A., to Aston Botterel R., Salop, dio. Hereford; value £367, with residence; patron, Duke of Cleveland.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of London held an Ordination on Saturday at Fulham. Mr. Thomas Maxwell and Mr. George Nichol, both of the Church Missionary College, at Islington, were presented to the Right Reverend Prelate by the Rev. William Gibson Humphrey, M.A., his lordship's chaplain, with the customary assurance that he had examined them, and found them meet for the priestly office to which they sought to be admitted. His Lordship put several questions to the candidates, who were afterwards duly admitted into the priesthood. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Nichol are coloured gentlemen, natives of Africa.

SEE OF NORWICH.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *congé d'élire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Edward Stanley, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, to be chosen by the said Dean and Chapter of Norwich Bishop of the said see of Norwich.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday the usual annual meeting (the 23rd) for the distribution of prizes and other business took place at Queen's College. The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. Horace Gray, Prebendary of Wells, who has been recently nominated Warden of the College, the first appointment of the kind made since the college was established. The Warneford prize, a gold medal and £15 in money, was awarded to Mr. Joseph Stead, for an essay on the general anatomy of the brain, with a view to exemplify the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed in Holy Writ. The second prize, a gold medal and £10, was awarded to Mr. T. Mills. For Anatomy and Surgery, the two medals were awarded to Mr. W. J. Moore. For Materia Medica, Mr. Hill and Mr. Russell obtained the prizes. Chemistry.—Mr. Fryer, of Fulford, Gloucestershire, medical and certificate. Practice of Physic.—Mr. Freer and Mr. Darwin. Midwifery.—Mr. T. Lowe, Birmingham (medal). Botany.—Mr. T. Wilkinson (medal) and Mr. Spark. Forensic Medicine.—Mr. T. Lowe. Theology.—Mr. Banks. Classics and Drawing.—Mr. Franks.

The Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Fellow of University College, Oxford, second son of the late Bishop of Oxford, was offered the Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Hinds to the see of Norwich. In offering him the appointment, Lord John Russell intimated that it was not only in compliment to his own talents, but in respectful memory of the worth of his late father. The rev. gentleman declined the preferment.

EXTENSION OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—Hitherto money orders could only be granted and paid at post towns. The Postmaster-General has now decided on extending the benefits of the money order system to villages. On and from October 1, money orders will be drawn and paid at the following offices:—Blyth, Northumberland; Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire; Brewood, Staffordshire; Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire; Bevenham, Somersetshire; Church Stretton, Shropshire; Castle Donington, Leicestershire; Colsterworth, Lincolnshire; Clevedon, Somersetshire; Fishguard, Pembrokeshire; Framlingham, Suffolk; Halesowen, Shropshire; Holmforth, Yorkshire; Sydney, Gloucestershire; Melbourne, Derbyshire; Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire; Needham Market, Suffolk; Olney, Buckinghamshire; Old Swan, Lancashire; Portland, Dorsetshire; Rothbury, Northumberland; Soham, Cambridgeshire; Shefford, Bedfordshire; Swanage, Dorsetshire; Wooler, Northumberland; Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



## SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART.

This gentleman, a member of the eminent banking firm of Scott and Co., of Cavendish-square, died at Amiens on the 30th ult., in the 78th year of his age. He was the only son of the late Sir Claude Scott, Bart., of Lytchet Minster, Dorsetshire, by Martha his wife, only child of John Eyre, Esq., of Stepney, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his father in 1830. He married, 4th February, 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommaney, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square, and has left two sons and as many daughters; the former are the present Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bart., and Samuel Scott, Esq.

## GEORGE HENRY WARD, ESQ., OF NORTHWOOD PARK, ISLE OF WIGHT.



The decease of this gentleman, a very considerable landed proprietor, occurred on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness, in his 66th year. He was eldest son of the late George Ward, Esq., of Northwood-park, a merchant of great eminence in the city of London, by his wife, Miss Mary Woodfall, brother of Mr. William Ward, formerly M.P. for London, and nephew of the late distinguished writer, Robert Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine." Mr. G. H. Ward married Mary, daughter of Dr. Saunders, but had no issue. His extensive estates, situated in the Isle of Wight and on the borders of Sussex, devolved on his nephew, the Rev. George William Ward, the proceedings against whom at Oxford, and his secession from the Church, are doubtless in the memory of our readers.

## SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, K.C.H.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PATERSON, the son of Lieutenant-General William Paterson, entered the army in 1786, as an ensign in the 57th Foot, and soon afterwards joined the 21st. He rose, during his very gallant career, through the different gradations of rank, becoming a Major-General in 1819, and a Lieutenant-General in 1837. Sir William Paterson saw much arduous and glorious service. He was with the 21st Regiment at the reduction of the French West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey. He was employed in Sicily in 1810, and commanded a brigade at the reduction of Genoa. He subsequently proceeded, with the same brigade, to the Chesapeake, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore.

In the attack on the American lines before New Orleans, while gallantly leading his old corps, the 21st, he was severely wounded in the shoulder and the knee. By the latter wound he was lamed for life, and consequently obliged to resign further active service. On his return to England, the Duke of York appointed him Captain of Carisbrook Castle, an office he held till his death. He was knighted, and made a K.C.H., in 1832. In the published memoirs of the 21st, it is said of Sir William Paterson that no officer of his rank ever passed through the ordeal of a regimental command more universally beloved and respected by all ranks than he did. Sir William died at Brighton on the 26th ult., aged 82.

## THE HON. SPENCER MILDMAY ST. JOHN.

This gentleman, connected with the East India Company's Service from an early age, died at Cawnpore, Bengal, on the 20th August. He was born in 1822, the second son of the present Viscount Bolingbroke, by Maria his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. He married, 1st February, 1842, Dora, only daughter of the late Captain Clutterbuck, of the 59th Regiment, and has left issue. The deceased was great-grand-nephew of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, the famous statesman and orator of the reign of Queen Anne.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

## MEETINGS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN (IRELAND).—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. Ennis in the chair.—There has been, comparatively, an increase of traffic corresponding with the additional mileage opened from Down to Mullingar. The contract for the locomotive department was satisfactory; and the permanent way is in an efficient condition. The loan of £500,000, at 3½ per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and afterwards 1½ per cent. per annum in discharge of the principal, is regarded as of the greatest benefit to the company. Contracts for the line from Dublin to Athlone have been adopted. The chairman spoke of the great support they had received from the Lord-Lieutenant, and of the probability of Galway being a packet station for the American boats from Halifax. The landowners had come to fair terms. He declared that the board had no intention of issuing preference shares. Every effort had been adopted to get in the arrears. The report was adopted, amid expressions of confidence from the proprietors in the direction.

ULSTER.—Sept. 26: Half-yearly meeting: Belfast: Mr. Allen in the chair.—The report, which we abridged last week, was adopted. The chairman said the opening of the Ballymena had not affected their line. The general distress had diminished their receipts. The dividend of 13s. was declared: the election of the directors was proceeded with: and a motion against Sunday trains fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

IRISH SOUTH-EASTERN.—Sept. 28: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. J. E. Redmond in the chair.—The Act reducing the capital had received Parliamentary sanction. The undertaking had been limited to the portion between Carlow and Kilkenny; and the liability of each share is reduced from £20 to £12. The amount of assistance due from the Great Southern and Western is relied upon. The completion of the line to Kilkenny depends on the funds provided. By the cordial co-operation of the Great Southern and Western the line will speedily, it is hoped, be completed; that company being under obligation to furnish £25,000.

The shareholders of the GLASGOW, AIRRIE, and MONKLANDS have sanctioned the application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for a dissolution of the company. A committee of inquiry has also been appointed.

The report of the GENERAL TERMINUS and GLASGOW HARBOUR states the total cost of the works, &c. at £31,632. The present value of the surplus land of the company is £205,999; and, deducting the purchase-money, &c., gives for the estimated value of surplus land, over and above cost, the sum of £155,473. A dividend of 4 per cent. per annum is paid for the half-year. The working of the line, &c. appears to give satisfaction.

The STIRLING and DUNFERMLINE will, in all probability, be opened in three months from Dunfermline to Alloa. The portion to Oakley has been ready some time. An action had been commenced in the Scotch Courts against the Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the fulfilment of the lease which they rejected. There are arrears of £23,000, in which the Edinburgh and Northern are implicated.

The EAST OF FIFE is to be dissolved, and the directors will, accordingly, apply to Parliament next session.

The line of the EDINBURGH and BATHGATE will be shortly ready. The bill for the complete amalgamation with the Edinburgh and Glasgow is to be prosecuted next year. The delay in opening is attributed to the contractors of the Bathgate and Houston contracts. Three-fifths of the main line will, for the present, be laid with double rails.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the landowners and the harbour trustees of Borrowstoness, for the Slamannan extension of the MONKLANDS; the sum of £40,000 is to be raised by the issue of new shares at a guaranteed five per cent.

There being an insufficient attendance at the intended half-yearly meeting of the GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, and ARBROSSAN, no proceedings were transacted. The Earl of Eglinton promised to forward the appointment of a committee of investigation.

The adjourned meeting of the SOUTH WALES was further adjourned from the 2nd inst. to Nov. 14, as the committee of investigation were not prepared with their report.

A meeting for the promotion of the SHREWSBURY and HEREFORD took place at Ludlow on the 28th inst. The line would cost about £430,000.

The new cylinder in the hydraulic press at the BRITANNIA BRIDGE was at work on the 1st inst. Its strength and action are highly spoken of.

The new system of railway assurance for passengers, which has been allowed on the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, EASTERN COUNTIES, and SOUTH-WESTERN, is to be introduced on to the GREAT WESTERN on the 8th inst.

ERRATUM.—We should have stated last week that the majority of shareholders of the EDINBURGH, PERTH, and DUNDEE was in favour of, and not against, the running of Sunday trains.

A NOTICE has been issued by the emigration commissioners, offering advantages to small capitalists and persons above the labouring class, who may desire to settle in Van Diemen's Land, the supply of unskilled labour being already redundant in that colony. Deposits are to be received in sums of not less than £100, for which are to be granted 100 acres of land, two cabin, or four intermediate, or five steerage passages, together with assistance towards the clearing of the land and the erection of a house of the value in labour and materials of £50, the latter regulation being in accordance with a suggestion made some time back, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Sidney, to mitigate the difficulties of a first settlement. To insure that the emigrants shall be possessed of sufficient means to support themselves until they can live on the produce of their own land, £20 is to be deposited for each, which will be returned on arrival at the colony. It is likewise added—"In the event of a considerable number of emigrants proceeding to the colony together, the Lieutenant-Governor would be instructed to make arrangements for preparing a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to settle in a body, and for constructing their houses near each other. And if such a body were accompanied by their clergyman, a free passage would be provided for him, and assistance would likewise be given them, calculated with reference to their private contributions towards the erection of a place of worship, and of a school. And, further, the privileges in respect to passages would in such a case be extended to the older members of the community also, provided they were accompanied by younger members of their family who might be able and willing to support them."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have this week directed an inquiry to be made as to the number of unemployed seamen in the port of Liverpool, and also what proportion of them have been in her Majesty's service.

## SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

A LETTER was received on Friday week at the John O'Great Journal office, from Kirkwall, announcing the arrival there of Captain Paterson, of the *Jane*, of Newcastle, and Captain Lee, of the *Prince of Wales*, of Hull (both vessels having been wrecked at Davis's Straits), with thirty men, brought by a Danish vessel Captain Paterson had in his possession a sealed bottle with some documents from Sir John Franklin, addressed to the Admiralty, and picked up by the natives. This bottle, or more correctly cylinder, was promptly forwarded to the Admiralty; and, as public curiosity might be expected to be highly excited as to its contents, the Admiralty lost no time in issuing the annexed notice, by which, unhappily, nothing further is learnt of the missing expedition:—

"SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The cylinder picked up and sent to the Admiralty only contained information to the 30th June, 1845, from Sir John Franklin's ships, which had been heard of subsequent to that date.

"Admiralty, October 2, 1849."

On Thursday the Admiralty issued the following document:—

"Admiralty, October 4, 1849. "From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the *True Love*, arrived at Hull, from Davis's Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the *True Love* arrived last night."

A strange account of the psychological power of clairvoyance, in association with the fate of Sir John Franklin, is related by a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who relates that a woman at Bolton, being "cast into a mesmeric state, asserted positively that Sir John Franklin is still alive, and now comparatively well. He has undergone great hardships, but has overcome them, and is in good hope of getting to England in nine months and a half, provided no unforeseen accident occurs. The difference between the apparent time where he is and at Bolton is nearly six hours, indicating a difference of longitude of from 85 deg. to 90 deg. And afterwards, when asked, being still in the mesmeric state, to endeavour to point on the map where he is, she put her finger on the north-west side of Hudson's Bay, which is not very far from this longitude, though the map, being on a very small scale, and very inconveniently bound up in a volume of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and required by her to be rested on her head, not held to her eyes, and thus reversed, no very precise indication could be so obtained.

"As she is perfectly uninstructed, and unable even to read or write, it seems scarcely possible to suppose that she can know anything of maps whatever; and, further, the indication thus obtained, both by difference of time and her pointing on the map, took the bystanders quite by surprise. They had not the least idea of looking for Sir John in this direction. And yet if his ships have been wrecked or abandoned on the west coast of Boothia or towards Victoria Land, it is possible, though it may appear to us at present unlikely, that he may have tried to return to the eastward inside of Boothia, which, when he departed, was supposed to be an island. And if he has succeeded in overcoming the very great difficulties which must have attended such a route, this is precisely the direction in which he would appear. And, further, if he got this length too late in the season to save the Hudson's Bay Company's autumn ship, his own impression would naturally be that he would be detained till the ensuing spring, which would just make up the nine months specified before he expected to be in England; this period not having been given by the clairvoyante as a prophecy, but as the impression on his mind, with which she professed to have some mysterious means of communication.

"She also professed to go and visit his ships, one of which she said was under water, with very thick timbers, the other above it. And an old letter being also possessed from Sir James Ross, she was sent to visit him too. For this purpose she said she had to go much further. He is fast in the ice, and unable to turn his ship round, but intends returning to England when he can. She added that it was snowing heavily when she saw him; he had not seen Sir J. Franklin. The difference between his apparent time and that at Bolton was nearly eight hours, corresponding to 110 deg. to 115 deg. west; and when required subsequently to show the place on the map, she pointed to Banker's Land almost at once, a position full of probability."

These are the principal statements elicited, to which the editor of the *Manchester Guardian* adds his voucher for the unexceptionable authority, as to facts, of the writer, who is an officer of rank in the Royal Navy.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The report of the committee appointed some time back to consider various improvements suggested in the different branches of the Royal Artillery, has just been published in the form of a general order, as follows:—

An account of the changes and additions in ordnance, ammunition, carriages, platforms, and stores, adopted into the service up to the present date, under the authority of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance.

1. Empty flannel cartridges intended for store at home and foreign stations are to be packed by a screw press at the Royal Arsenal in oil-cloth, and then in unpainted canvas bales, according to sizes and numbers. The same process for empty cartridges likely to be soon used, only with brown paper instead of oil-cloth inside the bales.—Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, K.H. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

2. The attachment or adjustment of elevating screws to the button of the cascade of 24pr. and 12pr. brass howitzers, as with the light 6pr. and medium 9prs. for field service.—Proposed by Colonel Dundas, C.B. Approved by the Master-General and Board.—The enlargement of the trunnions of the 10 and 8-inch iron howitzers to 7-18 and 6-25 respectively, for the purpose of giving additional strength and adding weight. To prevent any mistakes in the future issues of these howitzers, the letters L and T to be marked over the number which is on the left trunnion, and the carriages to be marked correspondingly.—Proposed by Colonel Dundas, C.B. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

3. The under-mentioned guns, which are not now required for the naval service, to be withdrawn from that service, and appropriated for land defences; viz. Iron guns: 68-pounders of 112 cwt., 56-pounders of 85 cwt., 42-pounders of 84 cwt., 75 cwt., and 66 cwt. Ordered by the Master-General and Board.

4. The service charges of the 8-inch 32-pounder and 24-pounder iron guns to be reduced 2 lb. each when firing spherical case shot; thus, the charges of the 8-inch and 32-pounder guns for spherical case shot will be 8 lb., and for the 24-pounder 6 lb.—Proposed by the Director-General. Approved by the Master-General. N.B.—This arrangement is temporary, pending the adjustment of the charges for iron guns when using spherical case shot, upon which experiments by the select committee are in progress, as sanctioned by the Master-General.

5. A portable forge and a forge wagon, invented and proposed by Mr. Alexander Haig.—Approved by the Master-General and Board.

6. The proof of iron gun carriages to be on stone platforms.—Proposed by Col. Gordon. Approved by the Master-General.

7. Field guns in use by the battalions of Royal Artillery for drill, and by the field batteries, to be fitted with an iron stool or loop at the bottom of the trail, in which to rest the side arms, and with a leather pocket fixed under the trail to receive the spare side arms, viz. sponge, wadhook, and handspike.—Proposed by Col. Crutenden. Approved by the Master-General.

8. New pattern blocks for triangular gyny, viz. the sheaves 6½ inches in diameter in the hollow; the fall to be 3½-inch white rope; the sling to be 6-inch white rope; the hooks of the blocks to take in two parts of the 6-inch rope. These blocks to be used with the 16 foot and 20 foot triangular gyny of the service. When guns heavier than the 8-inch gun of 65 cwt. are to be mounted, two triangular gyny are to be employed in the operation. Approved by the Master-General.

9. For the field batteries—Officers to have sheep-skins and retaining-strap (in lieu of the saddle-cloth and holster-flouces), also a valise. Non-commissioned officers and trumpeters to have sheep-skins and retaining-strap (in lieu of oil-decks and holster-flouces). Drivers to have sheep-skins in lieu of oil-decks. Approved by the Master-General and Board.

(Signed) J. LACY, Major-General and Director-General.

THE CAPTAINS' APPOINTMENT TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Captain Aaron Tozer having declined the appointment to the establishment of Greenwich Hospital, vice Branch, deceased, Captain William Cuppage (1830) has now been selected to fill the vacancy.

LIEUT. GRAHAM AND MASTER ELLIOTT.—It is said that, owing to a fatal mistake in pronouncing sentence on the above persons, a court of law will liberate them on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The mistake consists in first dismissing them the service, and then sentencing them to imprisonment. By the sentence of dismissal they become civilians, and no longer amenable to martial law, consequently they are illegally imprisoned. Had the Court first sentenced them to twelve months' imprisonment, and after that period to be dismissed the service, no person could cavil at the sentence.

ORDNANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the increased demands on the time of the surgeons of the Royal Artillery, owing to the prevalence of cholera at the out-stations, the Master-General of the Ordnance, a short time since, appointed Messrs. W. A. Purry, A. Ridge, and S. Park, as temporary assistant-surgeons of the Ordnance Medical Department. The great augmentation, however, which has recently been made in the Ordnance corps requires that a permanent increase of the medical staff should be made.

On Monday, a private of the 50th Regiment, apparently not more than twenty-two years of age, who had been convicted of not less than thirty offences at various times during a period of two years' service in the regiment, was drummed out, after being previously flogged, and was then taken to the county gaol, where he will be confined forty-two days, by sentence of court-martial.





AUSTRIAN RECRUITS FOR THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

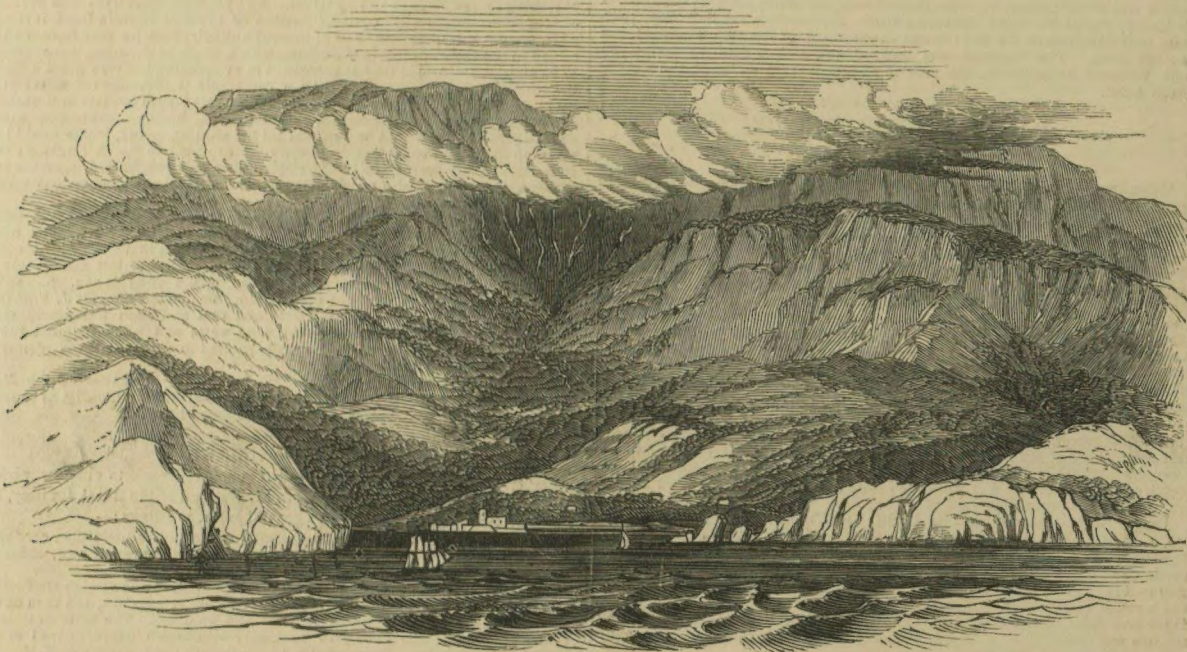
## THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From our own Correspondent at Scutari.)

THE War in Hungary appears to have been so fatal to the Imperial Austrian armies, that the Government is obliged to resort to fresh levies in all parts of its unwilling territory. In some parts, still obedient to the Emperor, the peasantry have refused to be enlisted, asking, "Who is to garner in their harvest and till their fields?" In others—within reach of the troops concentrated to defend Vienna—the conscripts are forcibly forwarded to their *dépôts* tied two and two together. Nothing can exhibit a more wretched and dejected appearance than these pitiable objects despatched into that insatiable Hungary, by

waggon-loads, like our sheep and cattle. Sir John Falstaff's troop would have shone beside some of these batches. Mostly very young—some mere boys—they are of all sizes, and of all complexions of sickness; indicating either that the districts made to obey have been cruelly exhausted, or that the recruits are suffering from neglect and hunger. They look as if the recruiting sergeant had only caught those who were too sick to run away.

The preceding Sketch I have taken on the Gloggnitz Railway. On the right is a wounded Austrian officer going to the baths. The wife is obliged to drag both their children, whilst the stout Styrian wench carries all their household furniture and worldly gear.



CASTLE OF BUDNA AND MONTENEGRO, FROM THE ADRIATIC.

Perhaps the most remarkable people in this part of the world are the Montenegrins, the Circassians of Europe, a Slavonic people, inhabiting, from very remote times, in perfect independence, the district of the Montenegro, or Black Mountain, which extends between the Austrian and Turkish territories. Their government is a kind of Theocratic Republic, the chief authority being possessed by their *Vladika*, or Bishop. Always at deadly feud with the Albanians, from whom the lake of Scutari divides them, they are frequently at war with both Austria and Turkey. When on more peaceable terms with these countries, they come down occasionally to trade in Cattaro

and Scodra. Of all the lawless inhabitants of Albania, these are the most fierce and lawless. Their *Vladika* (a sort of Friar Tuck, who is described as "standing six feet three," and whose dwelling has alternately been decorated with the heads of the Ottoman *nizam* and the Austrian grenadier) has recently lost some of his popularity, on account of his subservency to Russia, from whose Government he receives an annual subsidy. An attempt was made upon his life, and the betrothed of his sister was killed in the affray. The conspirators were finally obliged to take refuge in Scutari, and foremost in the accompanying Sketch are portrayed two of the assassins; on the opposite side of the



MONTENEGRIN REFUGEES IN SCUTARI.

picture is an Albanian woman, and in the centre are two Turkish women.

The second, or middle Sketch, gives a view in this singular country, Montenegro, or Montenegro, "the black mountain," so called on account of the dark forests which cover its sides. The portion represented is in the district of Budna, on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, which washes the walls of the Castle.

## ST. STEPHAN'S OATH.

(FROM THE GERMAN OF COUNT AUERNSPERG.)

HARK! the bells of Weissenburg ring silvery thro' the morning air; Now again the peal is silent; they have crown'd a Monarch there. See! he comes from the cathedral: rich his robes with gold and gem; In his hand the sword of empire, on his head the diadem.

Angels wrought that crown of splendour (so the pious legend says), Of the ruby's crimson radiance—of the diamond's starry rays; But a common smith at Debschan, working at his daily trade, Smote with hammer on the anvil, till he forged that battle blade.

The long procession passes forth, to where a rising hill is spread, With carpets colour'd of the hues the nation loves—green, white, and red; There the aged Chancellor waiteth, bearing gravely in his hand The CHARTER which the new-crown'd Monarch gives that day to state and land.

Round him gather'd in a circle stands thy people, HUNGARY! Warriors stern and bearded Magnates, all the nation's chivalry; Bishops with the ring and crosier, Priest and Abbot, all are there, With the Empire's Standard-bearer—free the banner waves and fair.

Proudly up the hill advancing rides the King, that nation's Lord, And east and west, and north and south, he waves aloft his battle sword; Then standing still a minute's space, as statues in a temple stand, He lifts towards the arch of Heaven before them all his naked hand.

"Hail! my people! Hail, and listen! From my Chancellor's hand receive The Charter that your Monarch gives you; 'tis a gift of love, believe. With will unforced and heart in freedom, freedom I on all bestow, And that law, to which obedient, I, its first of subjects, bow.

"I swear by yon eternal Heaven, that e'en in storm its blessing brings; I swear it by my own true heart, where e'en with wrath affection springs— Ne'er to govern like a despot, but by law and rights to rule: Not always is a Prince a sage—by charters guided, ne'er a fool!

"I swear by Heaven, I'll keep that charter ever sacred, whole and true; Never by my fancy change it, nor interpret it anew; Never of that stately fabric will I touch a single stone, Lest, so touch'd, the glorious structure, should be sapp'd and overthrown.

"God forbid I e'er should lead you to the sanguined battle plain, In conflict that would make our weapons like the savage hand of Cain! Our shield is bright, and never let a drop of brother's blood be there; No fountain's source, no falling tears, can ever wash it white and fair.

"I swear to keep unstain'd, unsoil'd, the honour of our land and race, Bright as a warrior keeps his arms, pure as a priest the holy place! A nation's welfare is the plain where Plenty pours its corn and wine, Its Honour is the azure dome where stars in golden glory shine.

"I swear to counsel wise and just a willing heart and ear to bend; I ne'er will check the freeborn word, though poor and weak the counsel lend: Not always where men most expect them, in the Royal garden's bound, But on the wild and lonely heath, the fairest roses oft are found.

"Wisely will I use your treasure, none to waste and much to spare, For the widow's tear bedews it, and the peasant's sweat is there; How can a King 'mid song and mirth rejoice to see the goblet pass When he has thrown his brightest pearl, his people's love, into the glass?

"To be the father of that people, now and evermore, I swear; Nor think my heart too small for those who yet may claim a refuge there: A father's heart is rich in love; and doubly great and doubly warm, Where'er he opens to embrace them, clasping all, a father's arm!"

The gentle summer breeze soon died, that heard the Monarch's oath that day: And o'er that little grass-clad hill long centuries have roll'd away; Those iron ranks of bearded men, the bulwarks of a nation's trust, Are seen no more—long, long ago, they sank to ashes and to dust.

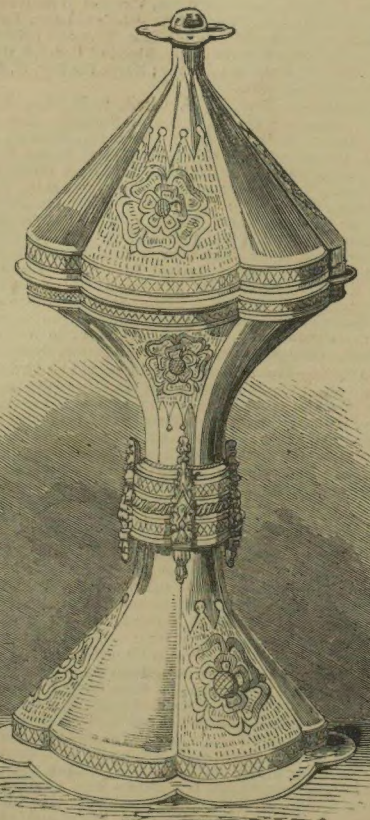
But still at Ofen\* they preserve King Stephan's Mantle, Crown, and Sword; Arm'd sentries o'er the relics keep, within the Castle, watch and ward: And still, when they a King instal, sword, robe, and crown are worn again: Alas! that Stephan's spirit, too, no watching could on earth retain!

The people see his Mantle still, and wish his heart beneath its fold; His Sword is waved, and ah! they sigh, could Stephan's hand that hilt but hold! His Crown yet glitters—but, alas! it does not press a Stephan's brow; And, when his oath is sworn, they ask—Will it be kept as truly now?

LEWIS FILMORE.

\* This is no longer the case: on the outbreak of the Hungarian insurrection, last year, Kossuth removed the regalia of the Saint and Monarch, the Alfred of the Nation: they were preserved at the seat of the popular Government as national property; and, at the recent moment, it is not known what has become of them. It is generally supposed they are buried in a secret spot, known only to Kossuth and one or two other persons. The crown was a gift from Pope Sylvester II. to Stephan, in 1001.

## CURIOSITIES.—VII.



SALT-CELLAR, CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This interesting specimen of mediæval silversmiths' work is of silver gilt, and, in its general details, is exceedingly well carried out. The bowl for the salt is very shallow, and, in our representation, is, of course, hidden by the cover. The Tudor rose is engraved on the alternate compartments, the roses being bright, whilst the ground on which they are engraved is worked over with a corking tool.

This Salt was left to the College by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII., along with some other pieces of plate, of admirable design, still preserved in the College. A cup, in particular, is of the most elaborate, yet delicate, ornamentation possible; the general outline somewhat resembling the Salt we have engraved, but, on the lower rim of the cover, and on the foot of the cup, are rows of Tudor flowers, or strawberry-leaves, of exceedingly fine workmanship, whilst, in spiral lines round the cup and cover, are engraved roses, rose-buds, and leaves, in exquisite character. As specimens of some of the oldest plate in England, these relics of Margaret Countess of Richmond, in Christ's College, Cambridge, are deserving great attention.





MARBLE STATUE OF MACBETH, BY LOUGH.

MARBLE STATUE OF "MACBETH," BY LOUGH.

THIS noble work forms the sixth of the series of statues from Shakspeare, which Mr. Lough has executed in marble for Sir Matthew White Ridley, and is, with the other five, at the residence of the munificent Baronet, in Carlton-House Terrace. The sculptor has portrayed *Macbeth*, in the second scene of the second act of the play, immediately after he has committed the murder, when, looking on his hands, he exclaims, "This is a sorry sight."

STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS  
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

GARRICK and John Kemble have been hitherto the only histrionic celebrities to whom admission has been granted within the Abbey walls; and whatever be the merits of their respective monuments in an artistic point of view, there can be none as to the propriety of selecting them as fitting representatives of dramatic excellence in the national Walhalla. If Congreve, Rowe, and Ben Jonson as writers for the stage found entrance into the sanctuary, consistency required that the artists who gave life and eloquent utterance to their writings

should not be excluded. The sculptor, however, who of course undertakes to present his subject in the attitude peculiar to his profession, labours in the actor's case under the difficulty of recalling too vividly the stage and its impressions beneath the solemn roof of a church. This difficulty has not been much evaded in the uncouth *alto relievo* representing Garrick over Poets' Corner; but Flaxman appears to have felt it much more, and in his statue of John Kemble there is a visible sensation of constraint in the forced and stiff action of the figures rendered now more remarkable by the ease and calm of Sir William Follett's statue, which rises alongside in damaging proximity. In the present instance, of Sarah Siddons, who has been just added to her illustrious brother, in the Abbey, the difficulty has been most successfully overcome.

It is in what was of old the oratory of St. John the Evangelist, but what modern headledom and cockneydom call the "Nightingale Chapel" (from Roubillac's fantastic group), that this gifted lady's colossal effigy stands. On entering the chapel the visitor catches a glimpse of it, at the extreme end of the sacred recess, through the dark twisted pillars supporting some ancient sepulchral canopy of mediæval art. The effect is at once striking; the light is distributed over the figure to great advantage. The great actress is in her famous dream of somnambulism as *Lady Macbeth*, and the "damned spot" of unrepented murder is visibly haunting and racking her soul. There is still the native dignity and majestic presence of the Siddons fully preserved; and she seems as much at home in the hallowed aisles of the old Minster as ever she was on the scenic boards.

This able work has issued from the studio of Thomas Campbell (16, Great Marlborough-street), where the artist is now engaged on a colossal bronze figure of the late Lord George Bentinck, to stand in Cavendish-square. He is long known to fame by the great equestrian statue of Earl Hopetown, in Edinburgh; the colossal bronze figure of the Duke of York, also in Modern Athens; that of Earl Grey, which his political friends have erected at Howick; and the recumbent marble portrait of Pauline Borghese, at Chatsworth, an early competition with Canova, in Rome. A committee of the distinguished lady's friends and admirers, headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and of which Mr. Macready was an active member, have carried out the project, to which Lord Titchfield mainly contributed, and the result is highly creditable to all. There is no inscription as yet decided on; were we consulted, we would suggest the short and simple formula, so touching in the early Christian cemeteries of Rome—

SARAH SIDDONS PACEM IMPLORET.

ST. CLEMENT DANES  
HOLBORN ESTATE  
CHARITY ALMSHOUSES.

THESE Alms-houses were formally opened, a short time since, by Richard Twining, Esq., the senior Trustee, and by the other Trustees and Managers of the Charity, in the presence of a large assembly of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes.

They are situate in Garratt-lane, Tooting, and are built in the Tudor style, of red bricks and Airhill stone, from the design of Mr. Robert Hesketh; the builder being Mr. Hicks. The dwellings are forty in number: half of them are occupied by twenty women; and the other twenty by as many men (and their wives, if married); who have either

been ratepayers, or are the widows or daughters of ratepayers, of St. Clement Danes parish; each occupant receiving a yearly pension of £30.

The Houses are built so as to form three sides of a quadrangle, having alcoves at the angles with seats, and forming a frontage of about an eighth of a mile. The centre is occupied by an appropriate hall, with open ornamental roof, to be used as a chapel. Each House contains an entrance-passage and parlour, and a bed-room over them, besides a kitchen, with a range and other conveniences attached.

The gardens and buildings cover a space of nearly five acres in extent; and in the centre is a basin and ornamental *jet d'eau*, supplied by an Artesian well, the water from which is clear and soft enough for every domestic purpose, and rises in abundance to a height sufficient to afford an ample supply to the houses and gardens, which latter are watered by means of hose attachable to stand-pipes in various parts of the grounds.

There is a separate department for hot and cold baths, and a laundry fitted up with drying-closet and every convenience. A gardener's lodge is erected at the entrance to the grounds.

The buildings and grounds have been thoroughly drained on scientific principles; and, having a stratum of gravel at three or four feet beneath the surface, the health of the inhabitants will be secured; whilst their comfort has been consulted by a simple and efficient mode of warming and ventilating the houses; and, in consideration of many of the inmates dwelling alone, a means of communicating with the matron or master in case of illness is provided to each dwelling.

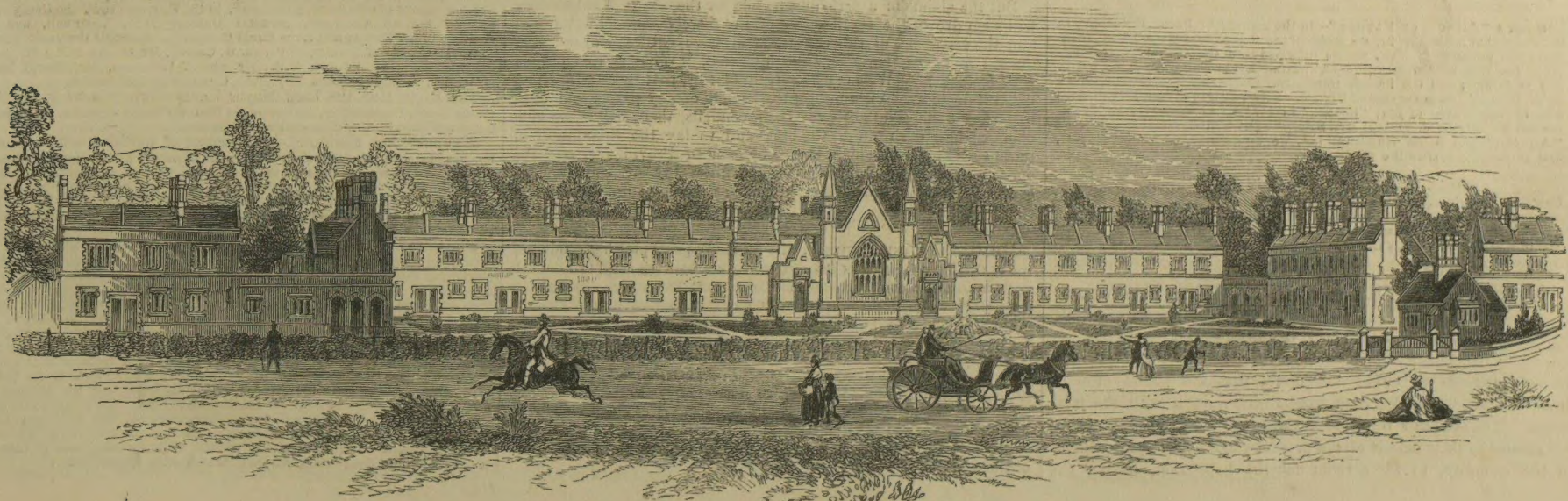


MARBLE STATUE OF MRS. SIDDONS (BY CAMPBELL),  
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The comfort, safety, and welfare of the almsfolk have indeed been amply provided for, as well in the erection of the buildings as by the judicious manner in which the managers have drawn up their code of regulations, and by the arrangements which have been made for the visitation and inspection of the Institution, which is the most extensive and complete of its kind in the vicinity of the metropolis.

We agree with a contemporary (the *Morning Post*) in regarding these edifices as model alms-houses, and that, as such, they may be visited hereafter by persons induced to apply their surplus wealth to similar purposes of charity."

**FOREIGN HOPS.**—The importations of hops which are at present taking place from abroad, from their extent, are of considerable interest and importance. Some small importations of hops from Belgium during the past three or four weeks have been succeeded by two considerably larger arrivals from the United States of America, and which are, it is expected, to be followed by further importations from the United States, to a similar if not greater extent. The three or four importations of hops from Belgium during this season have, within the week, been succeeded by an arrival of 52 bales of this article of merchandise, by the vessel *Commerce du Grand*, from Ghent, the produce of Belgium. Nothing to this extent has before taken place from Belgium; in fact, this arrival comprises considerably more than the whole of the previous importations collectively.



THE ST. CLEMENT DANES HOLBORN ESTATE CHARITY ALMSHOUSES, GARRATT-LANE, TOOTING.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 7.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 8.—Sun rises 6h. 14m., sets 5h. 22m.  
TUESDAY, 9.—St. Denys. Moon's last quarter, 0h. 44m. A.M.  
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.  
THURSDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.  
FRIDAY, 12.—Sun rises 6h. 20m., sets 5h. 13m.  
SATURDAY, 13.—Trans. King Edward the Confessor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1849.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday														
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A													
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m													
5	10	5	30	5	55	6	20	6	53	7	20	7	53	8	40	9	25	10	10	10	55	11	30	No	h	m
10	5	30	5	55	6	20	6	53	7	20	7	53	8	40	9	25	10	10	10	55	11	30	Tide	0	1	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Derham."—W. G. W. Labitzky is the name of a popular living composer of dance music in Germany.  
"Semitone."—The concertina is the easiest to learn. A good one may be had for from three to five guineas.  
"An Admirer."—The introduced air sung by Mlle. Angri was by Ricci.  
"Doona."—Mlle. Sonntag's reading of Mozart's air "Deh, vieni non tardar" is essentially German in the school; that is, the time is prolonged by holding on the notes longer than in the Italian style. The two words "veni, veni," were sung by her sotto voce.  
"A Northman."—The male line of the noble family of Thompson Lord Haversham is extinct; but the female descent still exists in the descendants of the heiress of Marmore, second Lord. The arms are, "Or, on a fesse dancelle as three estoilles arg., on a canton of the second the sun in glory ppr. Crest: An arm erect, vested cuff arg., holding in the hand ppr. five ears of wheat, or. Motto: In lumine lucet." The Thompsons of Trevejan and St. Corec, in Cornwall, claim to be descended collaterally from the Lords Haversham.  
"St. Undecimilla."—The present Queen of Spain is daughter of the late King Ferdinand VII. She has no child. Don Carlos, who is her Majesty's uncle, claimed the throne as heir male. The Queen of Portugal is daughter of the late Emperor Don Pedro. She has been twice married. Her present husband is Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, first cousin of our Queen.  
"Z. P."—An attorney and a barrister are both lawyers.  
"Lotte."—The Duchess of Argyll was married July 31, 1844. The Marquis of Stafford has not yet attained the age of twenty-one.  
"Windsor."—The additional name may be taken at a cost of about fifty guineas; apply to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, Doctors' Commons, London.  
"Amicus."—The arms of Anderson are, "Arg. a chevron between three crosses flory sa. Crest: A water spaniel passant, or. Motto: Gnavier."  
"Enquirer."—The arms of Morgan of Carmarthenshire are, "Sa. a lion rampant guardant arg. Crest: A demi lion rampant guardant as in the arms."  
"Londoniensis."—The salary of the Governor-General of India is £25,000.  
"Archæologus."—Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
"H. R."—Cambridge.—Simpkin and Marshall, London. We do not know the price.  
"R. B."—Lindley's "Elements of Botany" may be had of any bookseller.  
"C. C. H."—Staines.—See Mr. Knight's "Studies of Shakespeare," for the most recent recent information respecting the portraits of the great poet.  
1020 and 1849, suggested as a comparative illustration, would be in very objectionable taste.  
"A Constant Reader."—Framlingham.—Your design is impracticable.  
"Gordon."—The charge is correct; one of the quarter's Numbers being 1s.  
"Glaford B."—The outline print may be had of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.  
"J. C. M."—Chester.—The quotation is from Milton's "Paradise Lost."  
"A. C. G."—We cannot spare room for the philological observations.  
"E. H. W."—Coventry.—Apply to Mr. Wyld, geographer, Charing-cross.  
"Agricola."—See "The Farmer's Library," published by the Useful Knowledge Society.  
"J. L."—Birmingham.—The picture, &c., may be had by remitting 2s. to our office.  
"H. B."—Highgate.—The presidency of Louis Napoleon was fixed at three years.  
"Philanthropist" and "T. D."—Dalston.—Received.  
"D. C. R."—Lambeth.—Cremorne Gardens were closed on the 19th ult., the day of humiliation in Chelsea.  
"Inquirer."—Brixton.—Our reply respecting the height of St. Paul's is from Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook for London." Dugdale's large work on St. Paul's, or Elma's "Life of Wren," would decide the matter.  
"E. F."—Yes.  
"A Lover of Freedom."—Liskeard.—We doubt whether such a clause would be valid.  
"J. H."—Devizes.—Received.  
"An Old Subscriber."—The same difference that existed between the late Bishop of Norwich and the present Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Hook).  
"An Old Subscriber."—Chatham.—To serve a term to an architect, &c. The mode of admission to the Institution of Civil Engineers is by ballot. Apply to the secretary, 9, Great George-street, Westminster.  
"T. D."—Mallock-bridge.—The Views shall appear shortly.  
"X. F. Z."—The clever paper on Music, in a late Number of the Quarterly Review, by Mr. Geo. Hogarth.  
"A. H. C."—Inquire for the portraits at a music-seller's.  
"Flora-Kate."—We see no impropriety in doing what you name.  
"Edmond."—Dublin.—We cannot inform you.  
"J. H."—Natal, is thanked for his suggestion, though we cannot render it available, the authority being too slight.  
"Spes."—The Holy Alliance was a league, ratified Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions.  
"N. S."—The Queen bears the Royal Arms as Sovereign, and does not impale Prince Albert's. There is no work which gives the origin of the different coats of arms, and the reasons of their assumption.  
"Bon Jour."—The baronetcy of Webb was created April 2, 1644, and still exists, being now enjoyed by Sir Henry Webb, Bart.  
"Insults Arms."—Apply at the Herald's Office. The fee depends on the trouble.  
"L. O. E."—The crest and motto sent us are borne by so very many persons, that it would be impossible to enumerate them in our paper.  
"Blazon."—The mark of cadency is coloured according to the Herald's option.  
"Guilelmus."—The seal submitted bears the arms of the Canford Webbs, who were the senior line.  
"Augusta."—The existing Dukes who owe their letters to King Charles II. are Richmond, Grafton, Beaufort, and St. Albans.  
"Herakleus Hibernicus."—The proper marshalling is 1st and 4th, quarterly Smith and Keys; 2d and 3d, Cook. The arms of M'Intyre are, "Quarterly 1st and 4th, or an eagle displayed gu. armed and langued sa.; 2d, arg. a galley, her sails furled sa., flags gu.; 3d, arg. a sinister hand couped fessways gu. holding across crozier fitchée sa. Crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger in pale, both ppr. Motto, "Per Ardua." The arms of Lithgow are, "Arg. a demi otter sa. issuing out of a loch in base ppr."  
"Inquisitor."—The arms of the Protector Somerset, of the reign of Edw. VI., were the same as those now borne by the ducal head of the house of Seymour, viz. "Quarterly 1st and 4th or, on a pile gu. between six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions of England (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour); 2d and 3d, gu. two wings conjoined in ture, the tips downwards, or."  
"Seymour."—We know of no work that contains pedigrees of the Webbs and M'Donnells of Ireland.  
"J. L. T."—The liveries are governed by the metals and colours of the paternal arms, and have no reference to the quarters.  
"J. G."—Mansfield.—The Duc de Bordeaux is son of the late Duc de Berry, who was son of Charles X., King of France. The duke's mother, Caroline-Ferdinande-Louise, Duchess of Berry, is daughter of Francis I., late King of the Two Sicilies.  
"An Inquiring Subscriber."—The arms of Clark, of Somersetshire are, "Per chevron or and gu. three lions heads erased counterchanged." The arms of Bryant, "Az. on a cross or, a cinquefoil between four lozenges gu."  
"C. J. E."—Misses Hardman, Birmingham, is sufficient address.  
"W. F. H."—Whitechapel.—The railway company will be liable.  
"J. C."—Plattner's is the most recently published treatise on the "Blouppe."

HUMBOLDT'S "ASPECTS OF NATURE."—In the memoir of Baron Humboldt, in our Journal of September 22, we spoke of the "Aspects of Nature" as an entirely new production. This, we are informed by a Correspondent, is a mistake, the first edition of the book having appeared in German nearly fifty years ago; and the French translation, under the title of "Tableaux de la Nature," from the second German edition, bears the date 1828. Soon after the appearance of his "Kosmos" in an English dress, Humboldt expressed an earnest desire that Mrs. Sabine might be induced to translate the "Aspects;" and Baron Humboldt has, we understand, re-composed part, and thoroughly revised the whole work.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Captain Warner's Narrative.—Brand's Popular Antiquities.—Sophocles.—The Oxford Translation.—The Lord of the Manor. 2 vols.—England and Hungary. By J. Toulmin Smith.  
Music.—Midnight.—The Hellenic National Song.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

It now appears to be beyond doubt that the potato crop in Ireland has once again been extensively smitten with the fatal blight. The accounts from the various districts are unfortunately too similar in their details of the present extent and rapid progress of the calamity, to leave room for the hope that, during the

approaching winter, the distress of the Irish people will not largely tax the few remaining resources of Irish property, and the benevolence of this country, to alleviate it. The gleam of sunshine that burst upon the prospects of Ireland a few months ago has disappeared; and once again all seems to be gloom and darkness. The desperate reliance of the people upon the potato, and the unhappy relationship subsisting between deeply embarrassed landlords and an ignorant and dispirited tenantry, by the operation of which the cheapest and lowest kind of food was all that remained, after payment of rate and taxes, for the cultivator of the soil, led, in spite of repeated warnings, to a large cultivation of the potato during the present year. The blight first appeared partially about the middle of August, and was mentioned in this Journal on the 25th of that month. About three weeks ago it began to spread with more rapidity, and the latest accounts represent that no reliance can now be placed upon the potato as an article of food during the winter; and that the people are night and day employed in digging the crop, to save as much as possible from the impending ruin. The markets, in consequence, are glutted with potatoes, which are sold in many instances at barely nominal prices.

In the meantime, the class immediately removed above pauperism continues its dishonest warfare against the proprietors of the soil. Despair has no morality or sense of justice; and the tenant, with the opportunity of scraping together sufficient means to carry him across the Atlantic, and establish him there, is not particular whether he defrauds his landlord of his rent, or the Union of the rates due for the maintenance of his destitute neighbours. All that the tenants seem to care about is, to get money to leave the country, no matter at whose expense, or by what means, honest or dishonest. To cut and remove the crops upon the Sunday, and thereby set the landlord at defiance in his claim for arrears of rent, is the common practice. Violent collisions with the constabulary and military are the constant result; and these collisions being attended not unfrequently with loss of life, mutual exasperation, and the great increase of agrarian and other outrages, are becoming of daily occurrence. While details of this kind are received from almost all parts of the country, with the sole exception of the north and north-west, the Emigration agents at Cork and elsewhere report the amount of this season's emigration to exceed everything previously known. What increases the evil, is the fact that the class of persons who emigrate form the very life-blood of the nation. It is composed principally of men in the vigour of their days, and with a certain amount of means at their command; of men who have the energy to convert the forests and wildernesses of America into profitable farms, and who might, under more favourable circumstances, convert the bogs of their own country into gardens of fertility.

The professional agitators, to whom Ireland owes so many of her miseries, have taken advantage of these circumstances—and the repeal party, in its two sections of the old and young Irishmen, are severally at work again. Mr. Duffy represents the one class, Mr. John O'Connell the other. The first-named seems to have a much clearer understanding than the last of the fact, that in the purely agricultural country of Ireland the malady is a social far more than a political one; and that the main thing to be striven for is a fairer adjustment of the relationship between landlord and tenant, by means of which men of capital, energy, and skill may be induced to undertake the cultivation of the naturally fertile, but long mismanaged soil. Mr. Duffy will probably be of service in this respect, unless he should neutralize his efforts by any hopeless, insane, and wicked striving for a separation from this country. Mr. John O'Connell, in a manifesto to the people of Ireland, has formally announced the revival of the Repeal Association, and has set before his countrymen, in a singularly perverse and ill-toned document, the objects to be sought. The first is to arouse the Ministry and Parliament to the danger threatening the people from the renewed failure of the potato crop—a matter in which Mr. O'Connell's aid was not needed, and to which no one in this country will be indifferent. The second is to check the progress of Ribbonism—a task in the accomplishment of which we wish his influence, and that of other agitators, was great enough to be successful. The third is to contradict the assertion that the Irish Roman Catholics are contented with the Protestant Church establishment. The fourth is what he calls the "estoppel of the horrid eviction system." Upon this point a great misunderstanding exists; and not even Mr. O'Connell, we venture to assert, would or could stop that system if he were absolute master of the fate of Ireland. A landlord who has a property encumbered by a tenantry who have neither skill, capital, nor energy to cultivate the land, and who pay no rent, must evict. There is no alternative for him; and though, before the establishment of the Poor-Law, these evictions were dreadful in their operation, amounting often to a sentence of death, no such consequences need result at present. The evicted pauper has the Union to go to, where he finds far more comfortable quarters than he ever had in his own mud hovel, and where the landlord that evicts pays his due proportion of the rate that maintains him. To attempt "the estoppel" of this system is sheer folly, however well it may sound in the ears of the unthinking; and Mr. O'Connell only displays his own ignorance by insisting so forcibly upon it. His fifth object is "Tenant-right—plain, unmistakable, simple, equitable tenant-right;" and, if he and other patriots would confine themselves to this point, and never cease their efforts until they obtained it, they would entitle themselves in reality to the appellation of true friends of Ireland, and to the gratitude of their countrymen. His sixth object is the amendment of the Poor-Law, if amendment be possible—a point on which he does not seem to have made up his mind. His seventh is the Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell will find no sympathy among Irishmen in this revival of an exploded and discredited delusion: Repeal is defunct, and not even Daniel O'Connell, if he were alive and vigorous, could galvanize its rotten corpse into the semblance of vitality.

But the claims of a perishing people for the means of subsistence will soon drown the small shriek of the merely political agitators; and the statesmen of this country will have earnestly to consider the old and continually renewed question, "What is to be done with Ireland?" We may be certain of this, that there will be no disposition to evade it amongst the leaders of any party; and that, if perfect wisdom do not sway their councils, there will be no lack of an earnest desire to do the best, and to lay the foundation of those social reforms which, by the blessing of Providence, and the operation of time, may raise Ireland from her destitute and degraded state, and turn her present calamities into the seeds of future blessings.

MR. C. EASTLAND MICHELE, who for many years past has conducted one of the daily journals of the metropolis, has been appointed by Lord Palmerston to the important post of British Consul at St. Petersburg. The appointment has given general satisfaction to the large literary and political circle to whom the high personal character and attainments of Mr. Michele were known. He will carry with him to his new sphere of usefulness the respect and good wishes of all who were witnesses of his efforts to maintain for the last seventeen years, the independence, as well as the ability of the metropolitan press; and the compliment to literature, which Lord Palmerston has bestowed by the selection, will, we have no doubt, be fully appreciated by that large class who think an occasional recognition of the claims of literature to public employment, a graceful as well as a politic proceeding on the part of those who have the bestowal of the national patronage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

On Saturday last (Michaelmas day), pursuant to annual custom, the election of a fit and proper person to fill the important office of Lord Mayor of the city of London for the ensuing year took place at the Guildhall. As a preliminary, the civic dignitaries, present and elect, attended Divine service at the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and thence proceeded to the Guildhall, where the election took place. Although no opposition was expected, the attendance on the part of the livery was considerable.

Shortly after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, Common Council, and the various civic officers, entered the hall.

The business of the day was opened by an address from the Recorder. The list of Aldermen was then read over, and the choice of the livery fell upon Aldermen Farncomb and Musgrove.

The Court of Aldermen having retired to select a Lord Mayor from the two names sent up to them, returned after a short absence, and the Recorder announced that the choice of the citizens had fallen on Alderman Farncomb. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor elect having returned thanks for the honour done him in elevating him to the civic chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the thanks of the Aldermen, Common Council, and livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled, are due, and be hereby given, to Sir James Duke, for the upright, firm, and judicious manner in which he has discharged his magisterial duties; for his support of the public charities; for his prominent and able efforts to alleviate the effects of the epidemic which is now happily passing away; and for his munificent and princely hospitality. And this common hall further desire to express their hope, that the confidence which has recently been reposed in Sir James Duke by his unanimous election to represent the City in Parliament will not only be justified by his sincere desire to support the rights of his fellow-citizens, and their trade and commerce, but that he will use his best endeavours to promote liberal and enlightened principles of government."

The Lord Mayor suitably acknowledged the compliment; and Mr. Anderton proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing Sheriffs, remarking on the gratifying fact that during their term of office no execution had taken place in the city of London.

This vote having been carried unanimously, and been duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE POST-OFFICE.

On Wednesday a public meeting of merchants, bankers, traders, and other influential inhabitants and men of business, was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government against the proposed desecration of the Sabbath at the General Post-office. The meeting was a full one. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said that he had great pleasure in presiding upon an occasion on which all parties and classes of the people were alike interested; and he read a letter which he had received from Lord John Russell, dated "Woburn Abbey, Tuesday," in which it was stated that there was no intention of opening the Post-Office on Sundays, and that the real nature of the proposed change had already appeared in the newspapers. He believed Lord John Russell would never countenance Sabbath desecration; still he (the Lord Mayor) entertained a lurking suspicion in his own mind that if the change now proposed were carried, it would lead to more extensive alterations. (Cheers.) He had had an interview that morning with Mr. Rowland Hill, who explained his views at length, and said that the change would only employ twenty-five hands for a portion only of the Sabbath day, and that it would relieve some thousands of hands from being employed on that day in the country post-offices. He (the Lord Mayor) feared that this was only the getting in of the narrow end of the wedge, and he therefore hoped that the citizens would follow up their present opposition energetically, and that they would never cease until they had achieved their Christian-like object. (Applause.)

Resolutions deprecating the proposed change were unanimously carried, and the following memorial to the Lords of the Treasury agreed to:—

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of the City of London, humbly sheweth—

That your memorialists have heard with the deepest regret that it is intended by the authorities at the General Post-office to commence, very shortly, the receipt of mails from the country at large, and the transmission of mails into the country, on the Sunday, as on other days of the week. That your memorialists feel convinced that such a measure will inevitably lead to a Sunday delivery and transmission of letters in the metropolis. That your memorialists, therefore, appeal most earnestly to your Lordships to prevent the adoption of a measure so repugnant to the feelings of the community at large, and which has been desired by no class, while it is deprecated by all. And your memorialists shall ever pray.

Mr. J. Labouchere, in the course of his speech, read the following statement, to show what were the existing arrangements in the General Post-office with regard to Sunday labour, and to compare them with those which would exist if the proposed alteration were effected:—

MORNING DUTY.

Now—A portion of the bags containing mails from the outports, in number 30, come into the London Post-office on Sunday morning early; these are all opened at present for the purpose of taking out the letters for Government offices, a practice first established in time of war, employing 26 persons of all grades, there being but five clerks amongst them.

BY THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT—650 bags will arrive early on the Sunday morning; 742 persons will, in their turns, have to attend on that day in order to open, sort, and despatch the country letters. Mr. Hill proposes for the additional duty 25 men only, a force wholly insufficient even to perform the first duties of the duty.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Now—12 bags arrive on Sunday at two P.M., and the same operation of selecting official letters is performed as in the morning, by eight persons, of whom two are clerks.

BY THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT—In addition to this duty on Sunday afternoon, an evening duty will be performed from five to eight P.M., when the country letters which arrive in the afternoon sacks from all Ireland, all Scotland, and the principal towns in the north of England, will, in addition to those that remain over from the morning, have to be stamped, sorted, and despatched in 650 bags to the various post towns of the Kingdom—involving the attendance in their turns for Sunday duties of the above-mentioned 742 persons.

The other speakers were Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hitchin, Sir E. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Powles. During the proceedings, the Lord Mayor being obliged to attend a Court of Common Council, the chair was taken by Mr. Masterman.

GENERAL AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

On Wednesday evening a large meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, to adopt a memorial to the Queen to grant a general amnesty to all political offenders. Messrs. McGrath, Baker, Clark, and other Chartist leaders, were present. Mr. Miller presided, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was agreed to:—

That, when circumstances render the punishment of political offenders necessary, a broad distinction ought to be made in their treatment from that of persons convicted of crimes against persons and property; and, seeing that in the case of the political prisoners confined in the House of Correction, Westminster, and such other gaols in these dominions, such distinction has not been made, this meeting is of opinion that the severity of the treatment, and the terms of incarceration which they have endured, has amply satisfied the requirement of the law; and this meeting emphatically declares itself in favour of the release of all persons who are at present suffering imprisonment for political offences.

A respectful memorial to her Majesty was also adopted. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and the language adopted by all parties was of the most moderate description.

The memorial, it was decided, should be entrusted for presentation to the Home-office to Mr. Alderman Humphrey; and the following letters were read, approving of the object of the meeting:—

Sir,—Your note of the 27th inst. has just reached me. It will give me sincere pleasure to promote the prayer of the memorial, and I shall write to Mr. Cobden to-day that I shall be in town on Tuesday, and shall be ready to accompany him to the Home-office. Mr. Hume is in Norfolk; but I expect to meet him on Wednesday at Norwich.  
I am, &c.,  
JOSHUA WALMSLEY.  
103, Westbourne-terrace, Friday morning.

Sir,—I have just received your note, on my return to town, and beg to say, in reply, that I shall be happy to see you here to-morrow or Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, if convenient to yourself.  
And am, Sir, &c.,  
RICHARD COBDEN.  
Burnley Hall, Great Yarmouth, 29th Sept. 1849.

Sir,—Considering, as I do, that an amnesty should be proclaimed by her Majesty's Government for political offences at home and abroad, I should be willingly forward the object of the public meeting; but I shall not be in London before the 15th of October at the soonest. I shall, however, hear from Mr. Cobden, and act accordingly.  
I am, &c.,  
JOSEPH HUME.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor had the honour of entertaining at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, the livery of the Spectacle-makers' Company, Admiral Dundas, M.P., chairman, and the directors of the Kennet and Avon Canal Company. Amongst the guests present were Rear-Admiral Dundas, M.P.; Sir G. Carroll, Mr. Cubitt, M.P.; Mr. Barry Baldwin, M.P.; Mr. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, M.D. Hill, Esq., F. Salmon, Esq., &c. Covers were laid for 250.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor leaves town this week for Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, the seat of the Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., where a distinguished circle will assemble to meet him.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—The school of medicine now opened at this hospital was inaugurated on Monday in a lecture by Dr. Hamilton Roe, on "The Value, Scope, and Results of Medical and Surgical Studies." The building in which the former school of medicine was held was pulled down by the Westminster Improvement Commissioners; the Governors of the Westminster Hospital have, therefore, constructed a new building for the purpose behind the hospital.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—On Monday the winter session at this institution commenced; when H. H. Lewis, Esq., A.M., delivered, according to custom, an introductory lecture, in which he took a rapid glance of the history of medicine. Having found it first among the Eastern hierarchy, he traced it from the Greeks to the Romans, whence it seemed to have been lost during what are commonly called the dark ages. To the Saracens, he said, we were indebted for its revival; they discovered its most valuable recipes; they gave it a written pharmacopœia; and the condition of the science from their times down to the present had been one of continued progress. The lecturer next touched upon the present state of medical legislation:—He trusted soon to see the absurd privileges of the Apothecaries' Company abolished, and the profession, in all its branches, removed from all contact with trade. He thought that might be managed by allowing general practitioners moderate fees for attendance—a course which would not at all interfere with the fees now received by the leaders of the profession. The result of the present vicious system was to make the English the most drug-taking people in the universe. (Hear, hear.)



**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**—On Monday, the first day of the winter session, a large party, comprising the *élite* of the profession, sat down to dinner in the hall of the college. The faculty had, according to custom, invited the heads of the medical profession. Amongst them were Mr. Stanley, President of the College of Surgeons; Dr. Copland, Professor Owen, Mr. Lawrence, Dr. M'William, Dr. Brittan, &c. At seven o'clock the party retired to the theatre, which was crowded with the old pupils of the hospital and the students. To hear an introductory address by Dr. Farr, in the course of which he paid a high compliment to Dr. Brittan, the author of a paper in the *Medical Gazette*, setting forth most important discoveries in regard to cholera; subsequently, in the great hall, Dr. Brittan exhibited his specimens, &c. The universal opinion seemed to be that Dr. Brittan's facts were of the greatest interest and importance, and that he deserved the highest credit for having brought them forward in so modest a manner, unnumbered with crude speculations or unfounded theories.

**CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Monday, four additional pensioners, two males and two females, were elected, which makes the total number of aged persons now receiving the society's bounty, 62. The men are paid 27s. and the women 18s. per month each; and it is a singular fact that not a single death occurred among the pensioners during the past year, though their ages vary from 70 to 90.

**EXPULSED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.**—At a public meeting of Methodists of the First London Circuit, held in the British School-room, Cowper-street, City-road, on Tuesday evening, to hear statements from Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffiths, relating to their expulsion from the Wesleyan Conference, resolutions were agreed to:—1st, to the effect, that the meeting entirely disapproved of the conduct of the Conference towards the expelled ministers; and 2d, that inasmuch as it is highly injurious to the interests of spiritual religion in our societies, and must ultimately prove fatal to our existence as a church, to have a continuance of these constantly recurring periods of excitement and agitation, provoked by the undue exercise of ministerial authority, and the continued and systematic encroachment of Conference upon the liberties of the people, this meeting declares that, in its opinion, these evils can only be removed by a revision of the whole Methodist church polity, and by the introduction into it of elements more popular in their character and more in accordance with the principles of the New Testament.

**THE CHOLERA IN LAMBETH.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of providing the poor with comfortable dwellings, and making such sanitary regulations as may prevent the further progress of cholera. B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., who presided, said, it was proposed to bring under the consideration of the meeting four distinct subjects—the removal of nuisances, the supply of water, the erection of baths and washhouses, and last, but not least, the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes of this borough. Mr. Newman then proposed the following resolution:—"This meeting confesses with reverential humility that the direful plague of cholera which still afflicts the land has been sent by the Almighty on account of the sins of the people; and as it hath pleased Him in His mercy to diminish its ravages, which have been almost exclusively confined to the labouring classes, by dint, among other means, of the human agency of house to house visitation, every true Christian must regard his present state of tribulation as an awful warning against the sin of neglecting the physical sufferings and social wants of the poor; and this meeting expresses its deep gratitude to an all-wise and all-merciful Providence for the 'light' thus afforded to the powerful and the selfish regarding their Christian duties to their humbler and weaker fellow-creatures; since, by atonement and by retribution, they may be forgiven the sins of the past; being now forewarned of the awful consequences and enormity of the sin of leaving 'undone' those sacred obligations towards their poorer brethren which the Holy Scriptures have enjoined on them to perform." The Rev. W. Leask seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was subsequently addressed by W. J. Blane, Esq., Sir Charles Aldis, D. Perritt, Esq., Mr. W. Wentzell, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Ingleton and resolutions embodying Mr. Hawes's four propositions were unanimously agreed to.

**THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCAS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**—On Tuesday a fully-attended meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras took place at the Workhouse, Camden-Town, for the purpose of considering a communication from the solicitors to the Board of Health, intimating that they had received instructions from the General Board of Health to take legal proceedings against the Board of Guardians for contumacious disobedience of orders. Mr. McGahey, the clerk to the board, read the communication in question, which also demanded the names of the members of the board, for the purposes of prosecution. The clerk stated that he had also received a summons from the Board of Health to appear personally at Gwydyr House that day, to be examined by the board. He also read a letter which the directors had ordered to be forwarded to the Board of Health on the 18th ult., showing, by a reference to facts, that the directors had not been regardless or lax in their endeavours to remove disease or prevent its spread. The letter concluded by expressing the regret of the directors that an imperative order should have been addressed to them from the General Board of Health, under the circumstances of the case, and in disregard of the anxious attention and watchfulness they have evinced. They were ready to act up to the order when convinced of the necessity of so doing, and having lost no opportunity of informing themselves, they considered they merited confidence in the matter. Mr. Fowler said, although it might be a very great question of law whether the Board of Health had the power to enforce their orders, still he thought the course which that board had adopted was such as would justify them in the eyes of the public. (Hear.) Whilst, therefore, they could not allow the absence of their clerk, whose presence was indispensably necessary, he thought there could be no objection to forwarding to the Board of Health the names and addresses of the Board of Directors and Guardians. Mr. Fowler moved a resolution to the effect, "That the clerk forward the names of the members of the board to the Board of Health, at the same time calling their attention to the letter of the 18th of September, and stating other steps which the directors had taken for the check of cholera since that period." The motion was unanimously agreed to, and directed to be forwarded forthwith, so as to arrive at Gwydyr House by half-past one o'clock, in lieu of the clerk, who had been summoned.

**CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.**—On Tuesday the Committee of Health assembled in Guildhall; Mr. Barkly in the chair. A report from Mr. Simon, the officer of health for the City of London, was presented and read to the committee, from which it appeared that the system of household visitation had been extensively carried out, and had been productive of the best results as a means of prevention in threatened cholera attacks. The report recommended that the routine of domiciliary visits should be persevered in for some time to come, and attributed the comparative exemption from the ravages of the disease which the City had experienced to the activity, zeal, and benevolence of the visitors.

**CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.**—On Tuesday the commissioners assembled in the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. Reports from the inspectors and from the committee were read, in which were detailed the sanitary measures adopted in some of the City districts; and after a conversation the latter was sent back to the committee from which it emanated for reconsideration. Mr. Simon presented a report on the state of health of the City, in which, after referring to the abatement of the epidemic and the measures to be adopted for effecting its continued repression, he gave a long list of localities where sanitary improvements are called for, and in which examination is necessary. After a brief conversation, the report was referred to the Board of Health.—Adjourned.

**METROPOLITAN SEWERS.**—A special Court of Sewers was held on Wednesday by adjournment, at their office, Greek-street, Soho, at ten o'clock; Sir John Burgoyne in the chair. The following commissioners were also present:—Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Rev. Mr. Murray, the Rev. Mr. Cowie, Mr. Hawes, Alderman Lawrence, Sir H. De la Beche, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Lambert Jones. The secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, stated that up to the 20th of August 62 plans had been sent in, with reference to 51 of which concise statements had been sent in. Since that date, and up to the 1st of October, 54 entirely new plans had been sent in, and also 32 additional or supplemental ones, making a total of 116, and, including the supplemental plans, 143.—The Rev. Mr. Cowie handed in the following protest against the proceedings of the court with reference to the drainage question:—"I hereby wish to enter my protest against the present proceedings of the court in respect to the general drainage question, for the following reasons:—1. That it seems to me to be the duty of the Commission to lay down rules for the guidance of the competing engineers on general points of great importance; viz. the commercial value of sewage manure, the mode of the disposal, whether in a diluted or a concentrated state. On the conclusion arrived at with respect to these points depend the main features of all plans, whether there shall be several outfalls or only one—whether the house drainage and surface drainage shall be united or separated. And whereas the preliminary inquiries on these points are not completed, and the court has had no opportunity of supplying the competing parties with the requisite data, the diversity of the plans will only lead to further confusion and delay. 2nd. That it seems to me an essential point to be ascertained, as a preliminary, how much additional water supply is required, and how much can be given, having fully ascertained that we cannot expect an economic system of house drainage to answer well unless the metropolis is more abundantly supplied with water. That, upon calling on the public at large to give in plans, some rule should have been laid down for the remuneration of the competing parties. For these reasons, I fear that the present proceedings will lead to no practical result or benefit to the metropolis, but will rather aggravate the complaints against the Commission; and believing that the Court has been hurried into these measures by the urgency of the chief surveyor, supported by a portion of the public press, when they ought to have bestowed more consideration on the preliminaries, I beg to tender my protest against the same.—MORGAN COWIE." Mr. Chadwick agreed with some of the points to which the hon. member had alluded, but he could not see that they could at that court do more than order the plans to be classified. They had only received the plans a few days ago, and they had not had time to give them consideration. He thought a classification might be made of the plans already sent in, and then they could decide whether they should be considered according to the separate classification or consider them altogether. He therefore proposed that the author of each plan sent in since the 20th of August be called upon to give in, as early as practicable, a concise statement of the main features of his plan, both in respect to the details and principles, and then that a special court be summoned to decide upon them within 14 days after those statements were sent. The motion was agreed to.

**DEODORISING POWERS OF PEAT CHARCOAL.**—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, to test the deodorising powers of a species of charcoal prepared from

Irish peat, and patented by Mr. J. J. Rogers. The room was crowded, and the experiments seemed to excite very general interest. The following gentlemen were selected as chairman and judges:—Mr. Young, Sun-court, Cornhill, chairman; Dr. Alfred King, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Griffith, surgeon; Mr. Yarrow, civil engineer; Mr. Nesbitt, accountant; Mr. Nesbitt, analytical chemist; Mr. Walker, M.A., Maidstone College; Mr. Swinburn, barrister; and Mr. Garrat, a commissioner of paving. The experiments were proceeded with thus:—A pan of night soil was put into a hopper along with two pans of the peat charcoal. The mixture was then ground as in an ordinary hand-mill, and delivered into a vessel, where it underwent the examination of the judges. Specimens were also handed generally round to the meeting, after which the judges delivered their opinion.—Dr. King considered the discovery a most valuable one, and that the promise of the patentee had been amply fulfilled.—Mr. Lyon, who had been deputed by the authorities of an hospital, to which he was secretary, to attend the experiments, was perfectly satisfied.—Mr. Griffiths, who announced himself as one of the medical inspectors of the Board of Health, had at first got some slight ammoniacal odour, but that subsequently was lost. He considered the experiment satisfactory, and suggested that the charcoal would afford an admirable means of disinfecting cesspools, as avoiding the necessity of stirring them up, a course often attended with very serious mischief. Although the cholera was happily abating, disinfectants would still be necessary for the prevention of typhus and other dangerous fevers. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Yarrow said he appeared there as the representative of a large body of agriculturists in Cheshire, who had requested him to ascertain whether the preparation had the power of deodorising manure. He was perfectly satisfied with the result, provided that the pecuniary features of the plan should be satisfactory.—Mr. Nesbitt, who had been deputed by his brother, Dr. Nesbitt, superintendent of the Northamptonshire Lunatic Asylum, was quite convinced that the charcoal was a complete deodoriser. Mr. Walker said that his expectations had been surpassed. The discovery would be most valuable to farmers, especially to those of the county of Kent who annually paid large sums for manure, provided that the charcoal could be obtained at a reasonable cost. Mr. Swinburn considered the preparation a most perfect deodoriser. Previous to the meeting he had submitted it to the most rigorous tests in private. Mr. Garrat was satisfied as to the principle, but objected to the use of the machine. He thought that if the object could be effected by simply putting the peat into the cesspools, the discovery would be invaluable. Mr. Nesbitt said that the deodorising powers of charcoal had long been known to chemists. Mr. Rogers' merit consisted in giving them practical application. There was no doubt but that much of the odour of the soil had been absorbed in the process they had just witnessed, but still the smell of ammonia might be detected. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that on the whole the experiments had been highly satisfactory. The judges having all given their opinions, which met with the concurrence of the meeting generally, Mr. Rogers came forward and stated that the deodorising powers of the charcoal having been satisfactorily proved, the next question was, whether a sufficient quantity could be obtained from the bogs of Ireland to deodorise the horrid cesspools of London. From the experience of five years, during which he had paid unremitting attention to the subject, he could guarantee that a sufficient quantity could be obtained and delivered in London at about £2 10s. the ton, and it was most likely that after a time the price would be reduced. There could be no doubt but that the peat charcoal if laid on the top of a cesspool to the depth of three inches would completely disinfect it, as he had himself proved by actual experiment in 1847. Mr. Rogers, in conclusion, thanked the judges and the meeting for the fairness and candour with which his invention had been examined and decided upon.

**DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.**—Monday being the last day for the reception of plans by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers for the drainage of the metropolis, it was ordered by E. H. Woolrych, Esq., the secretary to the commission, that no others should be received after ten o'clock. Up to the previous night the numbers amounted to upwards of 90, and by ten o'clock 12 others had been received, making a total of upwards of 100. At eleven o'clock the gentlemen composing the "works committee" met for the purpose of preparing the business for the consideration of the court on a future day, by examining the condensed statements furnished by the candidates, in compliance with the order of the commissioners, and arranging the plans for consideration and discussion. Some idea of the greatness of the work before the commissioners, and the magnitude of the plans for the drainage of the metropolis, may be gathered from the fact that the simple outline of 74 of the plans occupies an octavo pamphlet of nearly 200 pages. The business of investigating the plans, or at least of reading the main points of them, will commence in court on Wednesday next, at ten in the forenoon, but it is not expected that upon that occasion any discussion on the merits will be permitted to take place.

**ST. ALEXIS, KENTISH-TOWN.**—The ceremony of the consecration and the laying of the first stone of the new Roman Catholic church of St. Alexis took place on Monday, at Kentish-town; his Royal Highness Prince John, the Infanta of Spain, performing the ceremony of laying the stone. Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess of Austria, who was to have assisted the Prince, was unable to attend, in consequence of indisposition. The site is an elevated piece of ground adjoining the free school, and is a donation of Rev. Harding Ivers, the incumbent. The church is calculated to hold 1000 people. It is to be 105 feet long and 55 feet wide. The plan adopted is cruciform, with a centre tower and spire—the height of the latter is to be 200 feet. The style of building is to be that of the King Edwards, more commonly designated decorated Gothic.

**DAY OF HUMILIATION.**—Wednesday was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation in Stepney, Limehouse, and in the district of Christchurch, Marylebone. The shops and various places of business were nearly all closed, and divine service was performed in the different churches in the morning and evening.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**—On and after the 1st inst., the whole postage, both British and foreign, upon letters for Belgium, directed "via France," may be paid in advance, or the letters may be sent unpaid, at the option of the sender; but the present regulation, under which the British postage only may be paid upon such letters, will be discontinued. The following is the scale of postage to which these letters will be liable:—

Weighting under a ½ oz.	Weighting ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. and under 2 oz.	Weighting 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Exceeding 4 oz. and under 1 lb.
British ..... 5d.	5d.	10d.	10d.	1s. 8d.
Foreign ..... 5d.	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.	2s. 1d.
Total .... 10d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 1d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.

and so on, in proportion. It must, however, be understood, that no letter will be forwarded to Belgium by this route, unless specially addressed "via France."

The Metropolitan Registrar-General's report for the past week mentions the death by cholera of a woman, aged 77, at Adelaide-place, New Church Road, Camberwell, who had not washed her feet for upwards of 20 years! A bag of gold was found under her pillow: previous to her death she had pleaded poverty.

**ROBBERY OF PARCELS CONVEYED BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—An extensive robbery of valuable parcels, conveyed by the Great Western Railway Company, occurred at the close of last week. On Thursday morning week, the mail train by the Great Western Railway, leaving Plymouth at 6.25 p.m. on the previous evening, and calling at the intermediate towns upon the route, arrived at the Paddington terminus at 4.15 a.m., laden, in addition to the Post-office mail bags, with between 200 and 300 parcels of a miscellaneous character, consisting of bankers' parcels, containing notes, cheques, &c., from local to London banks and solicitors, and other parcels of considerable value, passing between various metropolitan and provincial firms. The parcels were deposited *en masse* in the parcels van, and shortly before seven o'clock the delivery agent of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, accompanied by a lad who remains in the cart to watch them, started on his round from Paddington, taking with him the parcels, sorted out and strapped together in classified lots; those for the bankers in one batch, those called by the railway clerks "the lawyers' parcels" in another, the general commercial ones in another, and so on. On arriving at Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, shortly before eight o'clock, the driver of the van, as is usual with him, alighted, leaving the cart in custody of the lad. Taking with him the lawyers' parcels, of which, on the occasion, there were twenty-four, strapped together, and endor ed with their addresses, he proceeded with them, slung over his shoulder, and with his entry-book, to the first place of calling in Bedford-row, intending afterwards to go to Chancery-lane, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn, before proceeding to the City. Accordingly, he first of all proceeded to the offices of Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, one of the largest legal firms in Bedford-row, and there, at a few minutes after eight o'clock, saw the housekeeper, who received the parcels for the firm, and the man, who, it would appear, had previously acted thus imprudently, asked permission of the housekeeper to be allowed to leave all the parcels, strapped together, in the office, on account, as he alleged, of their great weight, while he went a little further on in Bedford-row, to deliver two others, one for Messrs. Algar, solicitors, the other for Messrs. Stevens, which he did in the usual way. In the meantime, however, and within five minutes of his absence from the offices of Messrs. Gregory, a most audacious and daring abstraction of the remaining twenty parcels left there, containing deeds, wills, and valuable assignments, was effected. Immediately on his return the housekeeper said to him, one of your fellow servants has been here and stated, "Oh, my mate has left the wrong packet of parcels," exchanging at the same time the parcels that had been left for a set which were "dummies" filled with waste paper. Information having been given to the police, a man, who is "known" as one of the most expert thieves in London, has been apprehended, and identified by Messrs. Gregory's housekeeper as the person who left the fictitious parcels. It is believed that the chief object of the thief was to secure the bankers' and solicitors' parcels. The real representative value of the latter is not yet ascertained, but it is conjectured to be very large. The names of the consignees, who cannot, beyond conjecture, give any account of their contents, are—the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court, Portugal-street; Messrs. Beever, of Gray's-inn; Messrs. Vincent, of Castle-street; Messrs. Taylor, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Davidson, Lincoln's-inn; Frere, Lincoln's-inn; Ryland, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Whitacre, Lincoln's-inn; Wrenmore, Lincoln's-inn; Holme, New-inn; Coulthurst, New-inn; Leppard, Bannatone, Gannon, Cloak-lane, City; Goodwin, Walbrook; Peachey, Old Jewry; Gregson, Angel court, City; Dawes, Angel court; Waterlow and Sons, Birchington-lane; and Wetherby and Sons, Birchington-lane.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.**—Deaths registered in the week: males, 825; females, 786—total, 1611. Births registered in the week: males, 787; females, 739—total, 1526. It is gratifying to observe the further abatement of pestilence in London. After the first week of September, in which the fatality from cholera was greatest, and 3183

persons died from all causes, the total number fell in the second week to 2865, then to 1981, and in the week ending last Saturday the total deaths registered were 1611. During the same period, the weekly numbers of lives destroyed by cholera have been 2026, 1682, 839, and in the last week 434. Diarrhoea was fatal successively to 272, 280, 238, and last week to 163. In comparing the returns for the last two weeks, the decline of mortality is most obvious in the south districts, where the deaths from cholera have fallen from 422 in the week ending September 22 to 161 in the last; and to take the more striking examples of particular districts, in St. George, Southwark, they declined from 58 to 10, in Newington from 66 to 15, and in Lambeth from 117 to 50. In the north and central districts the improvement is also remarkable; in the former, the deaths from cholera in the two weeks having been consecutively 71 and 37; and in the central, having been 95 and 51. The improvement in the east districts is not so great, the 183 deaths of the previous week having fallen to 113 in the last; but in the west districts the public health has recently been stationary, the weekly deaths caused by the epidemic having been 68 and 72; though here, too, a great change has taken place for the better in the latter half of September as compared with the former. In the whole metropolis the daily number of deaths from cholera last week has fluctuated between 102 and 53, but showing an almost constant tendency to fall. The mortality from small-pox, measles, and scarlatina is much less than the average; from whooping-cough, it is near the average; typhus has recently shown a slight increase.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.680. The highest temperature occurred on Tuesday, when it was 72 deg. 7 min.; the highest mean temperature on Thursday, when it was 62 deg. 2 min. The mean temperature of the week was 58 deg. 4 min., and was higher than the average of the same week in seven years by 5 deg. 4 min.

## SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH is, in every-day parlance, one of our late watering-places; that is, its mildness often induces visitors to prolong their sojourn here beyond the period at which our coast is comparatively deserted. Dr. Granville tells us that he has known visitors protract their stay at Scarborough to Christmas; and Mr. C. B. Breatley, a resident surgeon, who has lately published a "Medical Guide" to the place, states that in the middle of December of last year the thermometer ranged from 50° to 55°, and to the end of that month did not fall lower than 40°, except at night, and once during the day to 38°: he adds "During that period, we found it most agreeable and refreshing to have the windows open whilst dressing and sitting at breakfast; and this occurred on one of the days in which, in London, the cold was intense, and when there was the best skating."

Dr. Granville bears very lively testimony to the attractions of the place. "I am enchanted," says our spa tourist, "with Scarborough; and who would not, who has sojourned but a single day at this 'Queen of English watering-places' at the close of the summer months, or in the early days of a bright autumn? I was not prepared for a Bay of Naples on the north-east coast of England, nor so picturesque a place perched on lofty cliffs, reminding an old and experienced traveller of some of those romantic sea views which he beheld abroad, particularly in the Adriatic and Grecian seas."

The peculiarities of the locality attracted to it inhabitants at a very early period. Its name, implying a fortified rock, is of Saxon derivation; and there is reason to suppose that it was also a Roman settlement.

It is situated in the recess of a semicircular sweep of the coast, forming a bay towards the south and south-west, and protected towards the north and north-east by the high and steep promontory, with the old castle on its summit.

It has, step by step, and street by street, crept up the acclivity—the oldest streets having been formerly a part of the sands, and the modern streets and terraces being the most elevated, and commanding an extensive seaward prospect.

Mr. Breatley thus amplifies this beauty of site—"In the recess of a lovely bay, on the borders of the German Ocean, in latitude 54° 18' north, and longitude 0° 23' west. This portion of the coast is about forty miles in extent, and presents many points of varied, bold, and rocky elevations; the whole line is undulating, and indented with sandy bays, formed by the action of the sea. The town rises from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a most romantic appearance on the concave surface, as it were, of a semicircular bay: the venerable walls of the Castle adorn the summit of a lofty promontory, three hundred feet high, to the east; to the south and east spreads out the vast expanse of the German Ocean, where are constantly seen passing innumerable fleets of vessels, presenting a scene scarcely equalled, but certainly not to be excelled. The receding tide leaves a spacious extent of smooth and firm sands, beautifully adapted to walking or riding exercise."

The town has been incorporated since the reign of Henry II., and it ranks amongst the most ancient boroughs that send members to Parliament. The town itself was originally defended by strong walls, a moat, and earthen mounds. The site of the castle is nineteen good green acres, terminating on three sides in a perpendicular rock, and the fourth side, towards the town and bay, being a steep rocky slope. The fortress was one of the many structures of its kind reared in King Stephen's castle-building reign, and it has been the scene of many remarkable events. It fared the common fate of such structures, its siege in the civil war being followed by its dismantling. It was, however, put in temporary repair at the rebellion of 1745; and whilst, the present barracks, to accommodate 120 soldiers, were built; and three batteries, for the protection of the town and harbour, have since been erected.

Scarborough combines the advantages of sea-bathing and mineral baths, and owes to these natural advantages its past celebrity and present prosperous condition.

The two mineral springs, on the very edge of the sea-water, are protected from its encroachment by a handsome tarred structure, called the New Spa, erected beneath the cliff, on an artificial foundation or sea-wall. Both the springs have been very minutely analysed by Professor Phillips, of York, and are found to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron; their effects are of a cooling and tranquillising character, and are of appropriate efficacy for patients labouring under acidity and pain in the stomach.

Mr. Breatley thus recapitulates the advantages of Scarborough, rarely to be met with in combination:—

"1st. The general salubrity of the climate, from the annual average mortality being greatly below the average of the kingdom, not merely as to diseases generally, but more particularly as to diseases of the respiratory organs (consumption, asthma, &c.)

"2ndly. Its equability of temperature—its coolness in summer, and mildness in winter.

"3rdly. The prevalence of westerly over easterly winds, and the freedom from great falls of rain—consequently, freedom from damp—assisted materially by the position of the town."

Not the least attraction is the beautiful and romantic scenery around Scarborough, interspersed with objects of historic or architectural interest. Towards the north, elevated moors of great extent raise their bleak and barren summits, forming a bold contrast in the landscape to the highly cultivated country lying westward; and to the south and south-west, the Wold Hills, in the East Riding, present another grand and extensive boundary line to the prospect. About a mile from the town is Waponaes, or Oliver's Mount. A visit to Castle Howard, the splendid seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is a favourite excursion; whilst the lover of ancient remains may contemplate the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, which are of considerable extent and unusually perfect.

Scarborough has its three churches, besides chapels. One of its finest objects is a noble bridge built upon piers seventy-five feet high, over a chasm 400 feet wide, which separates the town from the Spa, and forms a delightful promenade.

Our Artist has sketched his view from the end of the pier, so as to show to advantage the picturesqueness of the harbour, and the romantic boldness of the heights, rather than the architectural character of the town itself.

## THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE unwearied exertions of this newly-formed Board in their endeavours to stay the Pestilence have been so frequently before the public, that we are persuaded the accompanying details of the constitution and working of the Authority will be acceptable to our readers. They are accompanied by a correct representation of a sitting of the Board, at Gwydyr House, Whitehall.

The passing of the Public Health Act, and Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, in the session of 1848, was followed by the appointment of the General Board of Health, towards the latter end of September. The members consist of the first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, the Earl of Carlisle; Lord Ashley, and Mr. Chadwick. The appointment of the medical member of the Board, Dr. Southwood Smith, took place immediately after, under the powers of the Nuisances Act. The Board sits daily for the transaction of business and to receive deputations; being attended regularly by both the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Ashley, when in town—one or other making a point of being present, their anxiety and zeal in the cause being untiring.

Upwards of 150 towns and places have already petitioned the Board for application of the Public Health Act. Seven engineer superintending inspectors have been appointed to visit towns and conduct inquiries as to sanitary condition. A large number have already been reported on, and the advantages to be derived by application of the act have been so clearly exhibited as to induce, in many instances, neighbouring towns to follow their example. Local Boards of Health have already been formed in some of the towns, and seem determined to carry forward works of improvement in good spirit, and as free from party feeling as such a subject should be.

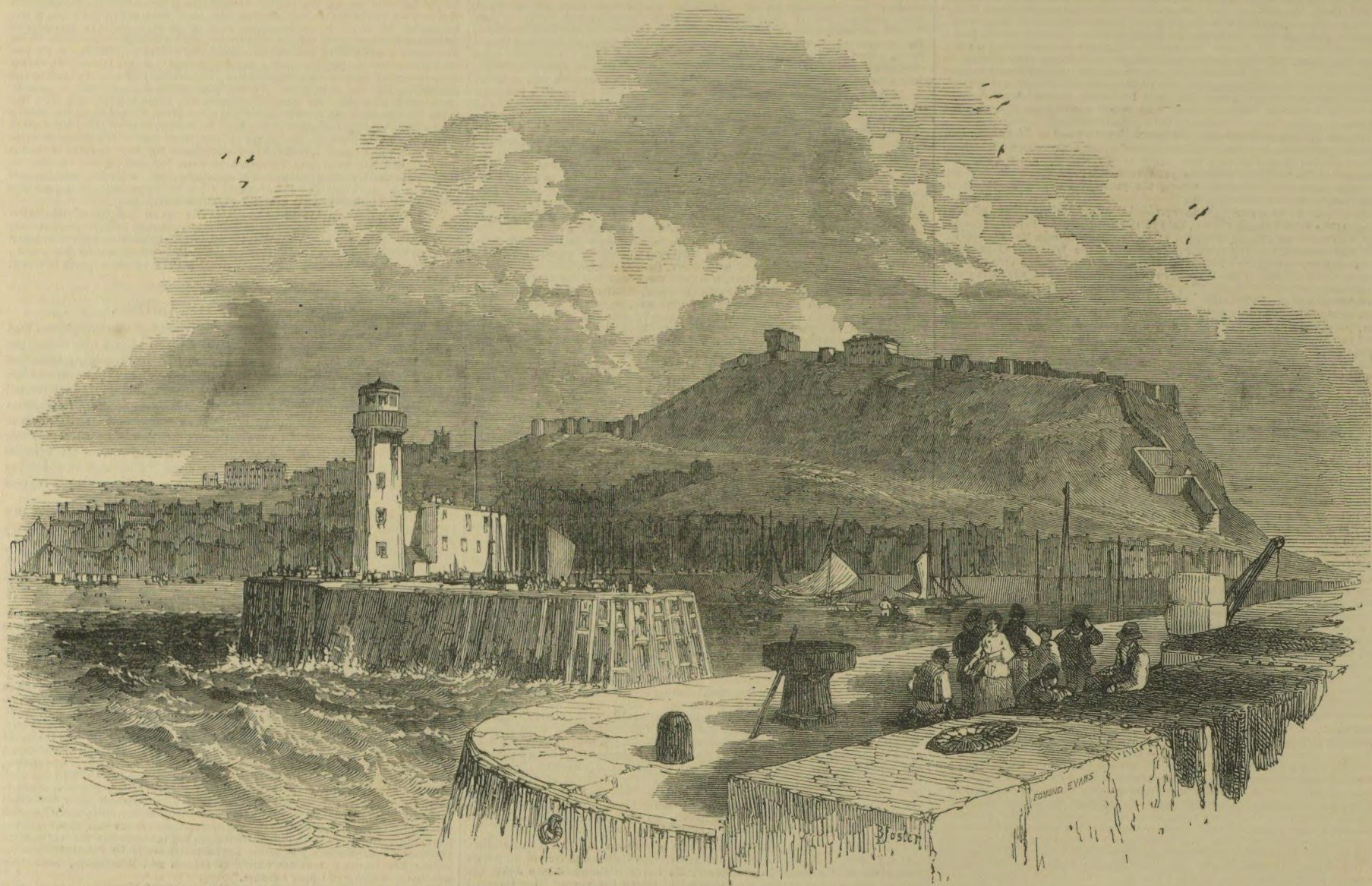
Cholera having made its appearance in Hull and other places northward immediately after the appointment of the Board, the Nuisances Act was put in operation by an order in Council for six months, and has just been renewed for a like term.

Two regular Medical Superintending Inspectors were at once appointed—Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Grainger—who have greatly distinguished themselves by their strenuous exertions, valuable reports, and the successful results which have attended their prompt and decided measures in carrying out the instructions of the Board.

During the height of the epidemic various other medical inspectors have been temporarily appointed to meet the urgent demands for assistance throughout the country, and to conduct the house to house visitations in the infected portions of the metropolis.

Although rarely adopted by local authorities, the results of the measures of the Board have been most striking.





WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SCARBOROUGH, FROM THE PIER-HEAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

It must be satisfactory to them that all the recent experience should have so fully confirmed the correctness of the recommendations and instructions in their various notifications and instructions, founded on the evidence industriously collected from all available and trustworthy sources. It has been seen that as to the cure of the disease the medical profession are as far off now as ever; but the undoubted fact has been established, that with early and prompt measures, and especially a good house-to-house visitation, *prevention* may almost entirely be reckoned upon.

It is superfluous to point to the necessity and advantage of the appointment of

the Board; it having been so fully exemplified by universal appeals for assistance and advice from all parts of the country. The deputations and personal applications, the mass of letters of complaint of nuisances and inquiry from the first moment of their appointment, appear to have been overwhelming; so much so, that, while giving the excellent advice to the public of avoiding over-exertion, late hours, and excitement, to take meals at regular intervals, and preserve a quiet, even frame of mind, they have had little chance of practising what they have so ably advocated; and so, worn out with exertions, Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Smith (the secretary), and several others on the establishment, have, as recently

noticed by our contemporaries, been suffering severely in health, in consequence.

It may be useful to mention that the Report of the General Board of Health, up to July, 1849, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, and lately published, contains, besides a statement of the proceedings of the Board in a "new and untrodden field of legislation," a series of regulations, and precautionary and remedial measures, which cannot be too extensively circulated. The Report is, for this purpose, printed in a cheap form, and may be had, by order of any bookseller.



SITTING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, GWYDYR HOUSE, WHITEHALL.



RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT CUPAR ANGUS.

We briefly announced in our last impression the arrival of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the youthful Princes and Princesses at Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey, in Northumberland, where her Majesty passed one night *en route* for the south. Additional particulars of the Royal progress to Osborne, with illustrations of the Cupar Angus Station of the Scottish Midland Railway, where her Majesty "took the rail," and the reception given to our beloved Sovereign in the interesting localities of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the ancient city of York, are now supplied.

ARRIVAL AT CUPAR ANGUS.

The Royal party left Balmoral at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, for the Cupar Angus station, distant about 49 miles, where her Majesty arrived at a quarter before three o'clock. The directors of the Scottish Midland Railway, with Viscount Duncan, who is chairman of the Board, at their head, had come to Cupar at an early hour to receive the Royal party. The station at this place is comparatively a small one, and, on receipt of her Majesty's commands, it was found necessary to add a little to the accommodation it afforded, by fitting up a temporary refreshment-room for the use of the Queen. All this was done very cleverly; and before her Majesty arrived, all the arrangements were completed, the station very prettily decorated externally and internally, and its vicinity graced with a large number of spectators.

The Royal train, with the saloon carriage belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, had been brought down during the morning.

The Duke of Athol arrived at the station shortly before two o'clock, and remained with Lord Duncan and several other influential residents in the neighbourhood until the arrival of the Queen, which took place precisely at a quarter before three o'clock.

After partaking of a hasty luncheon, the Queen, having thanked the directors for their attention, entered the saloon carriage, and the train proceeded south, passing through Perth and Stirling, and reaching the Greenhill station (the point of junction between the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow lines) about fifteen minutes past five o'clock.

ARRIVAL IN EDINBURGH.

At five minutes to six o'clock the Royal train entered the station at Waverley Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, and was stopped exactly in front of the Lord Provost and magistrates. Colonel Anson, Esquerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, immediately afterwards alighted from a carriage in the Royal train, and introduced the Lord Provost to her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when the Queen said to his Lordship—"I am very glad to see you in the city of Edinburgh;" to which the Lord Provost replied, that in the name of the inhabitants, he had to offer her Majesty their most hearty welcome to her city of Edinburgh. He was sorry that her Majesty's stay would be so short, but again, in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, he heartily wished her Majesty a most prosperous journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also said, "We are sorry that our stay is so short in your beautiful city."

The Earl of Morton, General Riddell, and Sir James Forrest next had the honour of presentation to her Majesty and the Prince.

ARRIVAL AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

The preparations for welcoming the Queen at Berwick were upon a complete scale.

The lateness of her Majesty's arrival—the train not entering the station until ten minutes to eight o'clock—prevented the Royal party from enjoying the beautiful scenery of the locality; but the reception given to the Queen was most enthusiastic, and proved to demonstration the loyal affection entertained for her Majesty by the honest burghers of this ancient town.

At Berwick, the train, which had been under the management of the North British Railway Company from Edinburgh, was taken charge of by the directors and officials of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, under whose conduct it proceeded south, crossing the High Level-bridge at a moderate speed, and then travelling rapidly towards Little Mill station, about thirty miles south of Berwick and one mile and a half from Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey.

ARRIVAL AT HOWICK.

Her Majesty arrived at Howick precisely at nine o'clock, and was received in the entrance hall by the Earl and Countess Grey, whom the Queen cordially greeted. Dinner was served almost immediately upon the Queen's arrival: Sir George and Lady Grey were the only guests, in addition to the members of the Royal suite and the family circle. After dinner her Majesty received, through Sir George Grey, an address from the corporation of the ancient borough of Alnwick. Her Majesty retired early, and was out walking in the grounds with the Prince next morning before nine o'clock. The Earl Grey accompanied her Majesty, who, before leaving, planted an oak sapling. The Queen took leave of the Countess Grey at eleven o'clock, and immediately left for the railway station. The Earl Grey, with his two brothers (Colonel Grey, and Captain Grey, R.N.), accompanied the *cortège* on horseback; and the Royal carriage was followed by a very large number of the tenantry of the noble Earl, mounted.

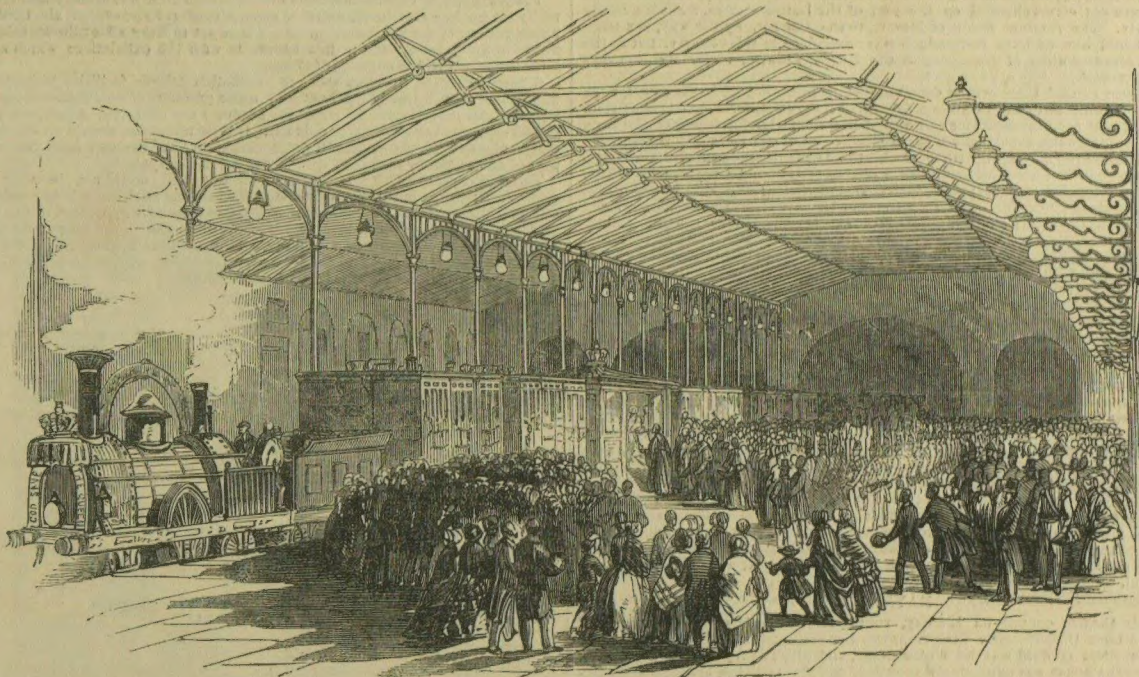
The Queen having taken leave of Earl Grey at half-past eleven o'clock, the train was set in motion, and ran on at a very rapid speed towards Newcastle.

ARRIVAL AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty at Newcastle were upon a scale of much grandeur; and it may be doubted whether the Queen, in all her experience of Royal progresses, has ever witnessed anything at all approaching the scene which she beheld when the train drew up on the summit of the High Level bridge. At a moderate estimate there could not have been less than 60,000 spectators immediately within view of the Royal carriage. In the centre of the bridge, a platform of considerable dimensions, capable of accommodating 800 ladies and gentlemen, was erected at the west side, to which parties were admitted by ticket; and immediately above where the Royal carriage stopped was a triumphal arch, profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and ornamented at the top with a large crown, having inscribed underneath, in conspicuous gilt letters, "Welcome on both sides of the Tyne."

The Mayors and Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead here presented addresses to her Majesty, which were graciously received by the Queen, and, after a few moments' delay, during which her Majesty and the Prince Consort surveyed, with the greatest possible interest, the magnificent scene around and below them, the train proceeded, amid the cheers of the spectators, through Gateshead towards Darlington.

Before the Royal train left Newcastle, her Majesty was presented, by the railway directors, with a beautifully illustrated map of the railway, executed by Mr. Andrew Reid. It was printed in gold, on enamel paper, mounted on a rich

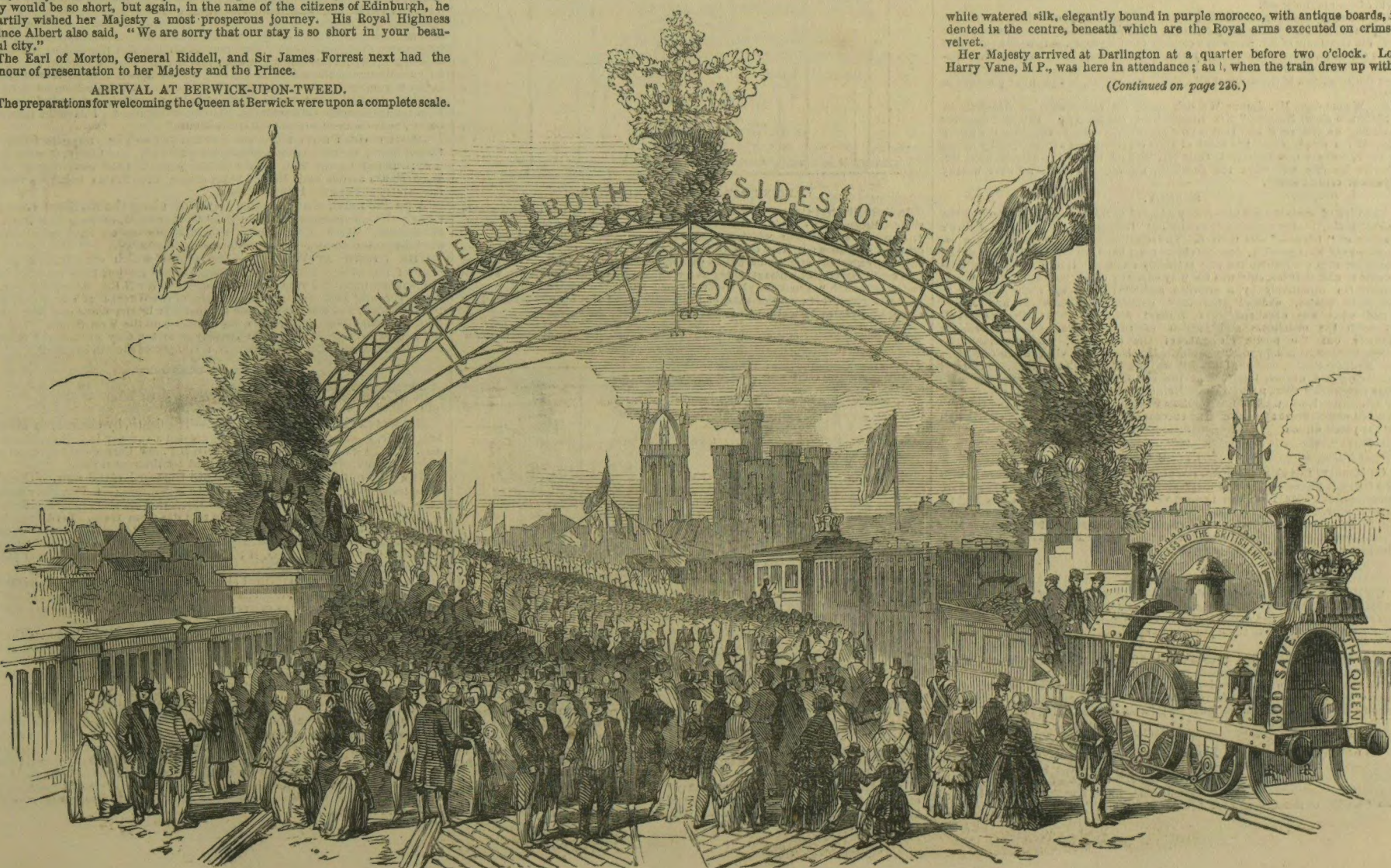


ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL TRAIN AT BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

white watered silk, elegantly bound in purple morocco, with antique boards, indented in the centre, beneath which are the Royal arms executed on crimson velvet.

Her Majesty arrived at Darlington at a quarter before two o'clock. Lord Harry Vane, M.P., was here in attendance; and when the train drew up within

(Continued on page 226.)



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN, ON THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre has this season been in want of a tragic heroine for juvenile parts, and on Monday a Miss Aldridge made her *début* in that capacity, as *Desdemona*, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello." For the revival of the tragedy under any circumstances, we were grateful, as it enabled us to make re-acquaintance with Mr. Phelps's *Othello*, which was the first of his assumptions that impressed the public with a sense of his merit, and which, perhaps, still remains the best of his impersonations. On the present occasion, he had manifestly laid himself out for a serious effort, and he played with unusual elaboration and effect. In this actor's conception, *Othello* is a pathetic sufferer, almost womanly in his tenderness, and commanding a most profound and intense sympathy. Throughout, too, his delivery was distinguished by divers scattered beauties, and by a general tone of sustained emotion calculated to thrill the heart of an audience, and, like fine music, to "create," as it were, "a soul under the ribs of death." The character itself, moreover, has become interesting lately from circumstances: with it the fame of a recent candidate for the first place on the London stage began and ended. His was an *Othello* in the grandiloquent style of acting, most efficient and exciting, deserving of high praise, and extorting the most vehement applause. The *Othello* of Mr. Phelps is the reverse of all this. It is natural, touching, productive of a pensive state of feeling, and leaves the mind filled with pity and tender reflection. Mr. Phelps depends, indeed, on the moral elements of the character, and obtains the suffrages of the intellectual. He was not well supported by the *Desdemona*, who, though pleasing in person and address, is exceedingly crude, and was sometimes guilty of exaggerations bordering upon the ridiculous. She has, probably, good *matériel* in her, but it requires much cultivation. The *Jago* of Mr. Marston was of more than average excellence: and Mr. Dickenson, in the part of *Cassio*, presented a new example of his natural capacity for juvenile tragedy. It was, indeed, far from a finished piece of acting, and his drinking scene was vulgarised by an unseemly gesture; but, on the whole, the young Venetian gallant was fairly impersonated. *Emilia*, which, by modern actresses, has come to be esteemed the great female character in this tragedy, fell to the lot of Miss Glyn, who enacted it with her accustomed force and discrimination. The audience were loud and incessant in their plaudits, and the *artistes* named were called before the curtain at the close of the performance. The house was excessively crowded, and the gallery somewhat noisy.

PRINCESS.

The English adaptation of Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni," which inaugurated the opening of the season last Monday, was not remarkable for the individual excellence of any singer in the cast; but there was such an evident disposition on the part of every *artiste* to be zealous and painstaking, and there were such signs of marked choral and orchestral amelioration, that the entire performance afforded infinitely more satisfaction than exacting and difficultly-pleased amateurs could have anticipated. The lessee has, most assuredly, never before presented any lyric work with such attention in the *ensemble*; and if he will follow up his present success in the same spirit, his establishment may become the favoured temple for English opera. Mr. Loder remains the musical director and conductor, and the management has acted wisely in extending his powers. The attempt to familiarise the public with the masterpieces of Mozart, is entitled to the support of every lover of art; the taste and judgment of the masses must be improved by listening to the exquisite inner working of such a score as that of "Don Giovanni." If even there were indifferent vocalists, the instrumental accompaniments can always be listened to with intense delight. On this occasion the text was not simply adhered to, but there were restorations of portions omitted in the Italian version. The tenor air of *Don Ottavio*, "Della sua pace," which was sung by Mr. Allen, as well as the well-known "Il mio tesoro," is one of those omissions we have not comprehended on the part of the Italian singers, for it is a lovely melody. The original finale of Mozart, to the last act, by the way, is a piece we should like to have restored; it was never done in this country, but at the first representation of the opera at the King's Theatre, under Mr. Ayrton's management.

In one respect there was a drawback of no mean import in the cast, for the *Don Giovanni* was sung by a tenor instead of a baritone, for which it is written. True, there are precedents for this proceeding: Garcia, the father of Malibran and Viardot, was a popular tenor *Don Giovanni*, and so was Donzelli. Braham has also enacted the Spanish libertine. In all these instances, as in that of Mr. Harrison, transposition has been inevitable, a course always to be regretted. *Mlle. Nau* was the *Donna Anna*; Mrs. Weiss, *Donna Elvira*; and Miss Louise Pyne, a *débütante*, *Zerlina*; Mr. Herman, a German basso, was the *Commendatore*; and Mr. Weiss, *Leporello*; and Mr. Corri, *Masetto*. On the whole, the representatives of the male parts were the most happily selected. Miss Pyne is assuredly a valuable addition as a stage singer; her voice and style have been carefully trained, and, with due attention to intonation, she has enough flexibility to make an effective *prima donna* in these days of dearth. She was most heartily received, and her success is unquestionable.

Three new operas are announced to be in preparation: one by Mr. Loder, founded on Monk Lewis's romance of the "Bleeding Nun;" one by Signor Schira, on Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth;" and one by Mr. Macfarren, entitled the "King of Hearts," based on the comedy of "Charles the Second." In addition to the singers we have enumerated above, *Mme. Anna Thillon* and Miss Poole are engaged, besides a new tenor, Mr. T. Williams (brother of the Misses Williams), and *Mme. Macfarren* as a contralto, with *Borrali* and *Burdini* as bassos. *Halévy's* "Val d'Audorre," one of the most charming operas ever written, a notice of which appeared in our columns on its first production at the Opéra Comique, is also to be brought out. With this company, and with such novelty, the campaign bids fair to be interesting.

A new extravaganza, under the title of "The First Night," followed. The interest turns on Wigan's representation of a Frenchman, who, being in decayed circumstances, is reduced to the necessity of procuring his daughter an engagement at a *salon* as a comedian. The revelation of green-room secrets lends peculiar piquancy to the dialogue and situation. It was completely successful.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre opened on Monday, with Mr. Knowles's excellent comedy of "The Love Chase"—Mrs. Nisbett as the heroine, and Miss Jane Mordaunt as *Lydia*. Mrs. Clifford was the *Widow Green*, and Mr. Tibbitts *Sir William Fondle*. The house was exceedingly crowded, and the audience loudly acclamatory. The demonstration of the public for old favourites is always a cheerful incident in the re-opening of a theatre; and we hope, at the present, that it may be prophetic of a revived taste for the best dramatic production, and the highest style of the histrionic art.

On Tuesday was performed Mr. Bourcault's comedy of "London Assurance," with Mrs. Nisbett as *Lady Spanker*. The family likeness of this character with the *Constance* of Mr. Knowles's comedy (just noticed), makes the revival of these pieces on successive evenings rather questionable. But, such is Mrs. Nisbett's overflow of animal spirits in both characters, and so musical her laugh, that the repetition of the same effects, slightly modified, is a peculiar pleasure in itself.

On Wednesday, Mr. James Wallack made his appearance as *Benedict*, in "Much ado about Nothing." Mrs. Nisbett being the *Beatrice*. This cast deserves recording as the very best that is now procurable, besides recalling the palmy days of the stage, when the ideal of such creations was approached by artists whose names are now historical. Only Mr. Wallack remains to suggest what Mr. Charles Kemble was when the *Benedicts*, *Cassios*, and *Mercutios* were worthy objects of critical study.

SURREY.

The plan of management apparently adopted at this theatre, of preferring the *new* to the old, is being consistently carried out. On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Talford's tragedy of "Glencoe" was revived. The selection of this drama shows the refined taste of Mr. Creswick, since his choice must have been directed chiefly by the poetic beauties with which the play is thickly studded. It is highly gratifying to be able to add, that not only was the play capital acted, but that every line was listened to attentively by a crowded auditory, who, by their plaudits in the right places, showed that they sufficiently understood and appreciated what was excellent. As *Halbert Macdonald*, Mr. Creswick well set forth the moodiness and passion of the mountaineer. He brought skilfully out the poetic elements of the character, and illustrated its heroic bearing with indisputable pathos. Mr. Mead was vigorous in *Glenlyon*; and *Madame Ponisi*, as *Ellen Campbell*, was the high-souled maiden, capable of sacrificing her dearest interests at the call of honour. The remaining parts were respectably filled; particularly *McLan*, by Mr. Emery, and *John McDonald*, by Mr. Bruce Norton. The final *tableau* was admirably arranged, and the curtain fell amidst great applause. The success of "Glencoe" is a decided triumph for the poetic drama.

LYCEUM.

On Monday, this elegant theatre re-opened, according to announcement, with two Olympic pieces—"The Sentinel" and "The Garrick Fever." These were accompanied by Mr. Planché's two-act vaudeville of "The Follies of a Night," in which Mr. Charles Matthews supported *Pierre Pailiot*, and *Madame Vestris* the *Duchess de Chartres*, with their accustomed vivacity and elegance. Miss Julia Glover made her first appearance on the stage as *Mlle. Duval*, and, though the part was small, shewed capacity.

MARLYBONE.

On Monday, Mr. Oxenford's version of the French tragedy of "Virginia" was repeated, with Mrs. Mowatt in the heroine, and Mr. Davenport for the Roman father, as during the last season. The piece, though cold, is rendered effective by the excellent acting of these proficient artists.

ASTLEY'S, on Monday, presented its audience with a gorgeous spectacle, constructed by Mr. Fitzball, from the opera of the "Prophet;" Mr. W. West being the hero, and the whole succeeding to managerial satisfaction, as one of the most attractive pieces of the season. The grouping is throughout admirable, and the *tableaux* of the most striking description.

ALBERT SMITH.—The *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent says:—"We have been enlightened for some days past by the presence of Albert Smith. A local paper, in mentioning his arrival, describes him as a celebrated English political economist and archaeologist, author, amongst other works, of the 'Wealth of Nations' and the 'History of Ghent.'" (? Gent.)

MUSIC.

The grand evening concert, given on Thursday night in the town-hall, at Birmingham, in aid of the funds of the Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital, was under the patronage of upwards of 200 of the nobility, gentry, the local members, and municipal authorities. The singers engaged were *Mme. Sontag*, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Signori Calzolari, Belletti, Lablache, F. Lablache, with Thalberg the pianist, and an orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Mellon, of the Royal Italian Opera. The pieces selected for *Madame Sontag* were Haydn's "With verdure clad," Rode's variations, Donizetti's polacca "O luce di quest'anima," Dessauer's "Ouvrez," Bellini's "Ah! non giunge," and the Singing Lesson duo of Fioravanti, with Lablache. *Madame Sontag* has presented the General Hospital, in aid of the funds of which the late festival was given, with £50. The seventieth anniversary of the governors took place last Friday. It appears that the total average income (taken from the returns of six years) was £5834, and the outlay £5677. The proceeds of the festivals are averaged at £1404 per annum; the expenditure for the year ending Midsummer, 1849, £5846; and the necessity of increased exertion has been enforced at the meeting. The net returns of the late festival have not yet been printed.

*Mlle. Alboni's* tour in the provinces with Mr. Beale's party ended last Monday, with a morning concert at the Town Hall, Brighton. She was supported by Signori Bartolini and Polonini, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Benedict. She has left England for Brussels, where she intends to remain for some time, having purchased a house in that capital.

Miss Lucombe, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Whitworth are about to make a tour in the provinces, with Mr. Lavenu as conductor.

PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

The advantage of every step in science by which our knowledge is increased, even to the extent of one additional fact, is the almost certainty that it may be turned to useful account. Dr. Chowne has just illustrated the truth of this position, by proposing a new mode of ventilation, based on his finding (as stated in the specification of a patent enrolled by him), that, "if a bent tube or hollow passage be fixed with the legs upwards, the legs being of unequal lengths, whether it be in the open air, or with the shorter leg communicating with a room or other place, that the air circulates up the longer leg, and that it enters and moves down the shorter leg; and that this action is not prevented by making the shorter leg hot, whilst the larger leg remains cold; and no artificial heat is necessary to the longer leg of the Air Syphon, to cause this action to take place." Thus, by using the chimney of an ordinary room, for example (into which air has free access), as the longer leg, and by conducting a tube or channel constituting the short leg of the Air Syphon, from any part (as near the ceiling, for instance), into the lower part of the chimney, at the suitable place, a stream of air will proceed from the apartment down the shorter leg, and away up the longer one.

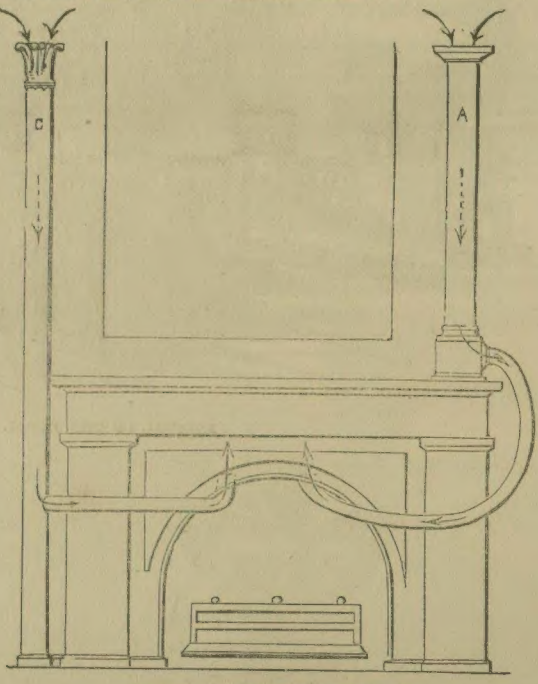
The formation of the necessary channels to collect the impure air of a room, and to convey it down to its point of entrance into the longer leg, appears to be compatible with the preservation of architectural ornament.

In assembly-rooms, even where fire is not used, which become over-heated and close, to whatever part of the room rout-forms extend, the means of ventilation can also be conducted, either by channels (as light zinc tube) suspended under the forms, or by making the forms themselves hollow channels. In either case this channel being made continuous, and finally passing through an opening in a chimney-board, or by some similar arrangement, into the fireplace, and tubes passing from these to the upper parts of the room, the warm air would constantly descend through them to the continuous channel, and then into the larger leg of the Syphon.

The Air Syphon Ventilator admits also of being temporarily and temporarily set up in a sick-room, so as to cause a constant removal of air from the upper portion of the apartment, where it is so apt to hang about the curtain furniture of the chamber, and to impregnate it with the exhalations which are so often the result and generators of disease.

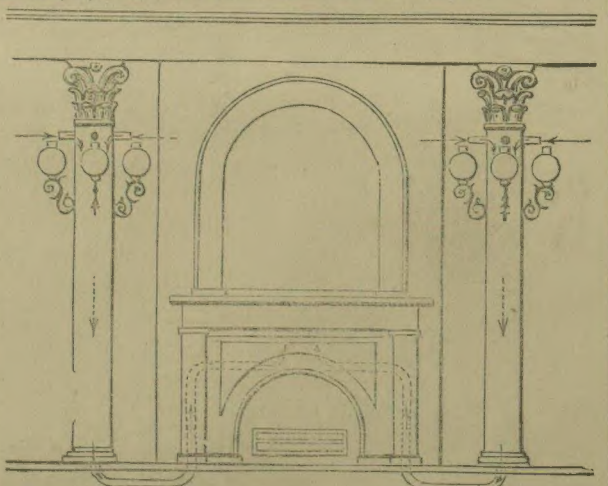
A peculiar fact is, that this mode of ventilation affords facilities hitherto not known for carrying away the heat and other products of combustion from gas-burners, and other lamps, of which the products are offensive. Again, wherever the Air-Syphon Ventilator is in operation, it is certain, that should an accidental escape of gas take place, it will not accumulate, but descend from the upper part of the room, by means of the shorter leg of the syphon.

The applications of this important discovery will, doubtless, be very numerous. Not only in the chamber and subterranean works may it be employed, but in ships, so that the lowest holds, where disease is generated in the close berths of the seamen, may be rendered as fresh as the upper decks. In short, "there is not a sanitary measure suggested to which the Syphon may not form a most beneficial adjunct. There is not a hovel, a cellar, a crypt, or a black, close hole anywhere, that it may not cleanse and disinfect."



PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR.

In these illustrations we give the air-syphon ventilator in two of its portable shapes, because they enable us to present the whole apparatus exposed to sight. 1. A portable ventilator which might be set on the mantel-piece. A, the column and base; B, the tube of communication with the chimney. The chimney extremity of the tube enters through the valve of the register. When this ventilator is used without a fire, as for example in the summer, it will be better (although not necessary), that the space left in the opening of the valve of the register, between the tube and the margins of the opening, should be closed by a piece of sheet tin, cut so as to fit and cover the space.



Our second illustration shows the double adaptation of the principle to ventilation, and conveying away the heat from gas or other lamps, in drawing-rooms or large working apartments, by simply perforating an ornamental pillar, and carrying a piece of tubing under the floor to the nearest chimney; by this contrivance, an almost uniform temperature may be maintained the whole evening in any crowded assembly.

In a drawing-room, the ventilator may be concealed by causing a vase or other ornament standing on the corner of the mantel-piece to be perforated, and a tube carried from the bottom and continued into the chimney.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Wednesday, the Council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association held their first great provincial meeting at Norwich, in St. Andrew's Hall. The assemblage was very crowded, and altogether the demonstration was a most enthusiastic one.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—  
"1. That, whilst this conference is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation, are imperatively necessary and almost universally demanded, it cannot see any reasonable hope of permanently securing those important objects until such a measure of electoral reform has been obtained as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay.

"2. That this conference most cordially approves of the principles on which the National Reform Association is based, and declares its unqualified confidence in its president and council; it therefore urges all who desire parliamentary or financial reform to give to that association their immediate and earnest co-operation, and recommends that the Norwich Reform Association shall be henceforth merged in the national movement, and that local committees for extending its operations be formed without delay throughout this district of the kingdom.

"3. That this conference strongly urges the importance of a decided effort being made to secure the return, at the next election, of candidates favourable to the above objects; and particularly directs attention to the two divisions of the county, which ought to be energetically contested, in the confident assurance that ultimate success will crown persevering efforts on behalf of right principles. That this conference, therefore, earnestly recommends all Reformers to do their utmost to encourage and extend the freehold movement both in East and West Norfolk, with a view to sustain a decided policy at the next election.

"4. That this conference rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously enforces on all who complain of any grievances in the national affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

THE BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND THE NORWICH AND WEST NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS held an united meeting on the 27th ult., at the town of Thetford (situate in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk), a place of small importance at the present day, but rich in the remains of both monastic and conventual buildings. It could show a priory in 952; an abbey in Richard the First's reign; a society of Cluniac monks, and a house of Black Canons. Sir Henry Spelman says that Thetford was known to Antonius Ptolemæ and elder ages by the name of Sitomagus, when the other three towns of Norfolk (Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth) were yet in their infancy. Many coins of Severus, Gallus, and other Roman Emperors, were shown at the meeting, ploughed up in the neighbourhood; but the most interesting objects of inquiry were the three barrows in the neighbourhood.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—A meeting, convened by circular, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a local committee to co-operate with the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, and otherwise aid in the movement of the repeal of the advertisement, stamp, and paper duties, was held at Birmingham on Tuesday. Mr. Councillor Baldwin made some remarks illustrative of the obnoxious and injurious character and tendency of those imposts with which the press is clogged. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the taxes at present existing on the means of diffusing knowledge, consisting of the duty on paper and advertisements, and the penny stamp on newspapers, are highly injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as they tend to prevent the dissemination of information and intelligence amongst the people. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the repeal of the paper, stamp, and advertisement duties would be productive of great benefit, by conducing to a more extended and unembarrassed trade, and by opening a channel to unrestricted educational means hitherto unenjoyed by the mass of the working classes. That an association, to be called 'The Birmingham Association for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge,' be formed; and that a committee be appointed to organise means, and take the necessary steps, to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions; and that the following gentlemen constitute the said committee—Messrs. Baldwin, W. B. Smith, Hobbs, Osborne, Murphy, Holland, Stewart, Dodd, Baker, Harwood, Price, Goodwin."—It is understood to be the intention of the association to get petitions sent from every newspaper and printing-office in Birmingham, signed, as far as practicable, by masters and men; also, from all the literary and educational institutions, as well as the Sunday and free schools of the town. Other towns will probably follow the example thus set by Birmingham.

THAMES POACHING.—On the 26th ult., James Purdue the elder and George Hone were brought before the Chertsey bench, upon warrants, for poaching in the river Thames. Mr. H. Farnell appeared in support of the charge, and the defendants by Mr. Vizer of London. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendants, assisted by two others, on the night of the 24th July last, worked a net between two punts on the river Thames, at Weybridge, contrary to the rules and Act of Parliament made for the preservation of the fish of the river, the mode adopted being most destructive. The bench considered the case fully proved, and fined the defendants in 50s. each and costs.

EDINBURGH.—APPOINTMENT OF A FAST-DAY.—At the monthly meeting of the Court of Presbytery, last week, a resolution, moved by Dr. Clark, to appoint Thursday, October 18, as a day of humiliation on account of the prevalence of cholera, was agreed to. It was expected that the Free and United Presbyterian Churches would make choice of the same day for the same purpose.

THE HOP DUTY.—The following is the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the memorials of the hop-planters and others, presented to the right honourable Baronet by the deputation on Friday week, and which we noticed in our postscript last week. The communication was received by Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., at his residence, Hemsted Park, Kent, by post, on last Tuesday morning:—"Downing-street, Oct. 1, 1849.—Sir,—Since I had the honour of seeing you in Downing-street, on Friday, with the deputation from the hop-planters and others, from the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hereford, and Worcester, the statements made by gentlemen who formed part of that deputation, and their request for a postponement of the collection of hop duty of 1848, have been carefully considered by her Majesty's Government. We have learnt with great regret that apprehensions are entertained of the prevalence of distress during the ensuing winter in the hop-growing districts and other parts of the country; but we trust that the diminished price of food and other necessities will especially contribute towards the comfort of all classes, especially of the labourers and of their families. With regard to the further postponement of that instalment of the hop duty of 1848, the payment of which was due in May last, and has already been delayed till the middle of this month, it is my duty to inform you that her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves justified in acceding to any further postponement; and the necessary orders will be given for its collection at the appointed time. I lose no time in making this communication to you, as it is for the interest of all parties that the decision on this point should be immediately known. With regard to the instalment due in November, I am not indisposed to allow further time for its payment. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES WOOD."

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOOL.—The imports from the United States, for the twelve months ending 30th ult., into Liverpool, were as follows:—26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 cwt. bacon, 15,000 hams, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes cheese, 8600 firkins butter—a value of one million sterling for Liverpool alone.

A terrific north-east gale has prevailed along the northern coast; as many as fifteen vessels were stranded on Monday night, between Hartlepool and Sunderland. Three of the London and Newcastle traders have been lost—indeed the most disastrous intelligence may be anticipated.

THE STORM AT WHITBY.—The storm which commenced at the close of last week continued along this coast with but little cessation until Tuesday morning, the wind blowing strong from the N.E. About four P.M. on Monday, a brig, coal laden, the *John Goole*, of the Wheatheaf Wharf Coal Company, London, was being towed into the harbour by the *Mary and Jane* steam-boat, when she broke adrift, and came on shore on the West Sands. The crew were saved by the life-boat. On Tuesday morning they commenced throwing out her cargo, and, with a little repairs, it is expected she will be got off.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY.—The death, by cholera, on Monday last, of Mr. Daniel Callaghan, M.P., has created a vacancy in that parliamentary seat. Mr. Alexander McCarthy, formerly M.P. for Cork on Whig-repeal principles, it is supposed, will again be returned for the vacant seat.

The rent-question is the topic of the time in Ireland now. There are three ideas upon this subject, which may be stated thus:—1. One party desire to exact all the rents it can; 2. Others think that all rents should be reduced; 3. Others desire to decamp with all the rent due from them. Lord Stanley has reduced his rents twenty per cent., and his conduct to his tenantry in Tipperary is the theme of praise from several journals, not fond of saying kind things of the noble Lord. Mr. Osborne, M.P., has also been making himself very popular with his tenantry.

The Ballinasloe agricultural show, and the dinner which succeeded it, took place on Saturday last. The show, though a good one, was not well attended, and the proceedings evinced the greatest apathy. The dinner was well attended.

EVICCTIONS.—A parliamentary paper, just published, shows that the total number of persons evicted in Ireland under the Act of last session (11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 47) amounted to 12,859, out of a gross total population of 8,175,124: 2554 evictions were effected in Connaught, 1944 in Leinster, 6077 in Munster, and 2284 in Ulster.

The *Medway*, Royal mail steam-ship, Captain Symons, which arrived on Monday afternoon at Southampton, from the West Indies, has made the quickest voyage on record since the establishment of that line of communication. The run from St. Thomas, a distance of nearly 3700 miles, including the detention at Fayal, having only occupied a little over 16 days. The cause of the celerity of this voyage is the excellent working of the *Medway's* machinery and new boilers, which have been recently supplied, added to favourable winds from S.W., with fine weather.



## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

## WATSIDE TREE.

## BENEATH the wayside tree

A pale one sat and sang her tale;  
"The gorse upon the common blooms, the clover on the lea;  
That love should bind and fall!"

"I had a lover true,  
But now he's gone far, far away;  
And the new things have grown old, and from the old things have sprung new,  
Since last he came this way!"

"Let the new things grow old,  
From old things let new spring again—  
True love is neither new nor old, one ever—for, behold!  
I love thee now as then!"

His frame was no more young,  
Wrinkled his brow, his hair grown grey;  
Yet round him not less tenderly her arms the pale one flung;  
And life for both once more was May.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## DEATH OF THE GOLD-MINER.

The poor dog appeared to watch me with intense interest as, one by one, I tried the different signs of life; but when he saw the hand fall heavily from my own, he again set up his cries, which now lasted for several minutes. The scene was a sad and a touching one. The poor old miner—for such his dress and the scattered implements of the craft bespoke him—forgot by all the world save by his dog, lay in all the seeming calm of sleep. A cup of water stood near him, and a little wooden crucifix lay on the bed, where probably it had fallen from his fingers. Everything around betokened great poverty. The few articles of furniture seemed as if they had been fashioned by himself, being of the rudest workmanship: his lamp was a dried gourd, and his one chair had been a stump, hollowed out with a hatchet. The most striking feature of all was a number of printed paragraphs, cut from old newspapers and magazines, and nailed against the planking of the hut; and these seemed to convey a little history of the old miser—so far, at least, as the bent and object of his life were implied. They were all, without exception, exaggerated and high-flown accounts of newly-discovered "placers" (rich mines of gold); some, in the dark plains of the Ukraine; some, in the deep forests of Mexico; some, in the interior of Africa, and on the far-away shores of the Pacific—promises of golden harvest, visions of wealth rolling in vast abundance, great oceans of gold before the parched and thirsting lips of toil and famine! Little thought they who, half in the wantonness of fancy, coloured these descriptions, what seed they were sowing in many a rugged nature; what feverish passions they were engendering; what lures to wile men on and on, through youth, and manhood, and age, with one terrible fascination to enslave them!—*The Confessions of Oon. Cregan.*

## HOW TO CHOOSE A BOUQUET.

We may accept as a rule that no bouquet will be strikingly excellent in which red flowers do not predominate; and in this it resembles the chief productions of the greatest historical painters. It may be called the key-note of their most successful efforts in colouring. Thus, bouquets of roses alone, or of geraniums alone, mingled with green for shade, are beautiful objects; but bouquets of yellow flowers, such as marigolds or escholtzias, alone would be intolerably glaring. It is the same with other decorations: scarlet curtains and crimson velvet dresses are rich and pleasing, but either of the other primary colours by themselves—yellow or light blue—would not be endured. Nature seems to point out the importance of red as an imparter of warmth and cheerfulness—for God intends it to be "a happy world after all"—by the almost numberless varieties of its tints that are observable. Of 4200 flowers known to gardeners, it will be seen from the following list that they decrease in number nearly in proportion as they depart from the primitive and most lively colours—White, 1194; red, 923; yellow, 951; blue, 594; violet, 303; green, 154; orange, 58; brown, 18. Total, 4200.—*The Cottage Gardener.*

## WHAT PEPPY DID WHILE LONDON WAS REBUILDING.

Peppy busied himself during this period with much pleasure, playgoing, and feasting. We find him, one day, kicking Luce, his cook-maid, for leaving the door open; the next, taking his wife and his two servants to a bowling-green, where the young girls ran a race; and constantly attending the theatre, until a rumour reaches his ears that his conduct is noticed, when he makes a resolution to go no more to the play until Whitunday. He seemed, as his years increased, to become more gay, fonder of lively company, neglectful of his wife, and attentive to actresses, on whom he lavishes money, which, expended at home, would have appeared to him lavish and wanton extravagance. The idea of keeping a carriage now entered his mind, and is anxiously considered, since he says, "I am almost ashamed to be seen in a hackney." Revolving this thought, he went to church, chiefly, as he confesses, to enjoy the sight of the pretty girls of the schools, and to hear the organ play. Always fond of show, and taking pleasure in the spectacle of anything eccentric, he was particularly delighted at seeing "Lady Newcastle" going with her coach, all in velvet, whom I never saw before, as I have heard her often described; for all the town talk is now-a-days of her extravagancies—with her velvet cap, her hair about her ears, many black patches, because of pimples about her mouth, and a black fustian cape. She seemed to me a very comely woman; but I hope to see more of her on May-day." He was in this, however, disappointed; for on May-day the Park was so thronged with carriages pressing after that of Lady Newcastle, adorned with silver, instead of gold, with white curtains, and everything about it either black or white, that he was unable to approach. However, the sight of Nell Gwynne, standing at the door of her lodgings in Drury-lane, made up, in some measure, for the disappointment.—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

## THE CEDAR AND CHUNAR OF CASHMERE.

The vegetation of Kashmir is as remarkable for its richness as for its variety. From the Himalayan cedar to the delicate blossom, all kinds of green things flourish. This tree merits notice. It attains a great height, and a circumference of sometimes thirty feet. Its botanical elevation varies between seven and twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. "When young it closely resembles," says Thornton, "the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. The cone resembles that of the cedar, and is preceded by a catkin of a bright yellow colour, so that the tree when in full blossom appears covered with a rich mantle of gold. These catkins are loaded with a golden dust, which the wind shakes from the branches in such profusion that the ground for a considerable distance about the tree becomes as it were sheeted with gold." This timber is so durable that some wooden bridges over the Jhelum, which were examined four hundred years after their erection, were found little decayed, notwithstanding the exposure to the accidents of the atmosphere, of time, and of constant traffic. The chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), although it is in no region of the earth found in such perfection and luxuriance as in this delightful valley, is also looked upon as an exotic, but its importation must have been in a period long past. The tasteful caprice of the Mogul Emperors enacted a regulation that a grove of chunars and poplars should adorn every village; and, accordingly, throughout the length and breadth of the valley this arrangement is to be observed. A heavy penalty protects them from destruction; but in Kashmir, as in all other countries, arbitrary power places itself above the law, and the Sikhs, during their period of unlimited power, destroyed many of these magnificent trees, whose wood is much admired for its tenacious grain.—*Horticultural Magazine.*

## RUSSIA.

Russia has often been an object of interest to the nations of Europe. From the times in which the first Muscovite Ambassadors sported their huge bear-skins in the very dog days in the capitals of less primitive countries, to the present day, Russia and the Russians have called up a curious combination of thoughts—a medley of astonishment and anxiety. The writers of romances in England, Germany, and France owe them a vast debt of gratitude, for the secret history of their rise and progress among the European nations is full of striking incidents and thrilling scenes of the highest dramatic interest. Their treatment of Poland, and their victories over the French, have caused them to be execrated and idolized by the same generation. Their power has become manifest in more than one way. Rising from worse than barbarism, they have broken the power of Sweden and of Poland; feeding upon the contentions, and profiting by the weakness of Western Europe, their empire has at all times presented the same firm and impassable aspect to the "Gentiles" who lived without the pal of its dominion: the secrets of its intestine broils have been well kept; its ambition has kept pace with its resources; and the very despotism which is its essence and its strength has succeeded in reconciling the minds of the enslaved by making them tyrants in their turn.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, AND EQUALITY," IN THE MARRIED STATE.  
Liberty, a single man can do as he likes without consulting anybody; a married man can do as he likes only when his wife shares the inclination, which, as no two people ever look at anything in exactly the same point of view, appears a somewhat stringent restriction: Fraternity, a single man may choose his friends where he feels inclined, male or female, as it may have pleased Providence to create them; a married man dare not, unless he has a taste for domestic misery, and possesses eyes which are nail-proof, cultivate a female friend, and somehow or other feels, if one were married, one should not exactly wish to have a set of men always dangling about one's house: Equality, a single man, if he has received a gentleman's education, wears a good coat, and has wit enough to keep himself warm, is anybody's equal; a married man must bear all his wife's burdens as well as his own, and doesn't get asked by the Browns, because the Smiths have told them their great-grandfather was transported for stealing a pewter pot. Now let us look at the per contra side. A single man soon gets tired of his unlimited liberty: there's no fun in having your own way if you've no one to contradict you; a little opposition becomes a positive luxury, and this you're sure to obtain by marriage; then, as to fraternity, friends are better than acquaintances, certainly, just as a mule is preferable to a jackass, but they're not much good if to one, after all, my most intimate friend lives in Ceylon, and writes to me once in five years about drinking elephants: now your wife is part of your goods and chattels, belongs to you as completely as your boot-jack, and when in hours of indolence you wish to sit with your soul in slippers, she, if she is worth her salt, is ready to pull off the psychological boots that are pinching your mind, and prevent the *dolce far niente* from becoming meaningless and insipid. Lastly, there's no such equality in the world as between husband and wife, when they are really suited to each other, appreciate their relative positions justly, and endeavour to make practice and principle coincide.—*Sturge's London Magazine.*

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Percie."—Your Problem marked 132 can be solved in one move less than you stipulate, and that number 103 has a commonplace solution by White giving check with his Q at her B 8th, and subsequently mating at K 6th with the Bishop. Some of the others, however, betoken much originality of conception, and this only requires duly cultivating to elevate your compositions to a very high rank.  
"M. B."—We are sorry to say it is too palpable a mate for our columns.  
"F. C." Edinburgh.—They will be, if they are not now, procurable of any Chessmen-dealer in your city.  
"G."—The question was answered in our last week's notices to Chess-correspondents.  
"G. C. C."—As you surmise, they are much too simple for us. A few months' study of D'Ouville, Bolton, and the other masters in problem-making, will wonderfully improve your powers of composition.  
"Father Mathew."—You can demand another Queen for a Pawn reaching his 8th square, even when the original Queen is on the board.  
"A Schoolboy."—Stalemate is a drawn game.  
"Bellary."—They are very clever, and, as we rarely see the magazine, are very welcome, also.  
"Echee."—The "Staunton Chess-men" are manufactured by Jaques, of Hatton-garden, by whom the trade can be supplied.  
"S. B. D." Hull.—They shall have prompt attention.  
"H. E. B."—A capital game. Well played on both sides.  
"J. E. R." Stuttgart.—It shall be very minutely examined, but, if found without defect, we much fear, from the number of moves required to effect the mate, it will be "caviare to the multitude." Problems in three, four, or five moves are much better calculated to hit the public taste than those in eight or nine.  
"J. P."—The price of the "Chess-player's Handbook" is 5s.; published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.  
"G. A. H." and "C. W. R."—Quite right. Enigma No. 456 is solvable in two moves.  
"Dudu."—They shall be examined.  
"B. B."—You will find there is another obvious mode of giving the mate in your Problem, by—1. B to Kt 3d; 2. Kt to Q R 4th (ch); 3. R to Q 6th (ch); and 4. Kt mates.  
"H. E. B."—Many thanks. It shall appear when we are less pressed for room.  
"G. S. J." Southampton.—Always acceptable.  
"R. D." Denmark-hill.—The Peckham Chess-Club is held in the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham. Apply for particulars to the hon. secretary, Mr. C. H. Woodward.  
"Giuseppe."—In playing a gambit, the first player gives up a Pawn to gain an attack. The Pawn of his adversary, which captures that Pawn, is called the "Gambit Pawn."  
Solutions by "Brutus," "M. E. R.," "F. C.," "M. P.," "Simon," "F. R. S.," "Dr. R.," "Mrs. Muddlewitz," "J. L. S.," "Eliza," "D. rexon," "G. A. H.," "Dudu," "Bellary," "Chirwigus," "S. U.," are correct. Those by "H. W.," "Father Mathew," "J. P.," "Oseg," "G. B.," are wrong.

\*\* "O. O." and "Y. Y." conjointly would be glad to play a game or two at Chess by correspondence with any two gentlemen of Lincolnshire, consulting. Address "Y. Y.," Post-office, Lincoln.

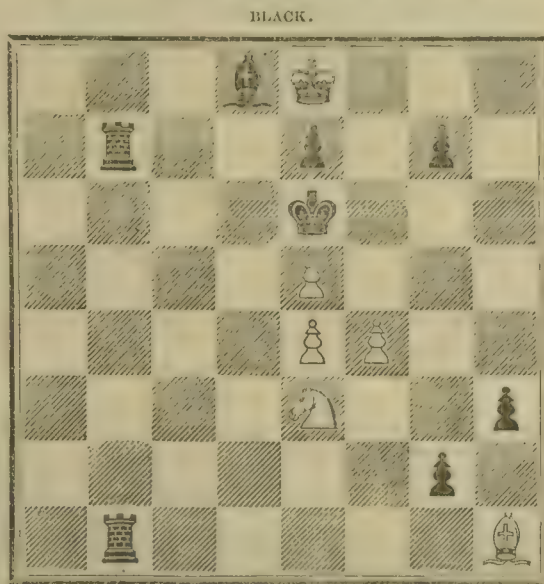
An Amateur wishing for a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "W. L.," Post-office, 102, Cheapside.  
Any moderate Chess-player desirous of a game by correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "S. R.," Post-office, 180, Strand.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 297.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 3d	P moves	4. P to K 4th (ch)	K moves
2. B to Q B 6th	P moves	5. P to Q 4th—Mate	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	K moves		

## PROBLEM NO. 298.

By C. STANLEY, Esq., of the Brighton Chess-club.



White to play first, and mate in three moves.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

44. Kt to Q 3d. London to play.

## BLINDFOLD CHESS.

In a late Number we gave the games played by Mr. Harwitz, without seeing the Chess-board, against some of the leading players both at Glasgow and Edinburgh. We have now the pleasure of presenting some which were more recently contested with the *élite* of the Newcastle Chess Club.  
The first two of the present games were played at Newcastle simultaneously, against four amateurs, two consulting at each board. They commenced shortly after six o'clock in the evening, and terminated about half past twelve—Mr. Harwitz being the winner in both. At the termination of game No. II. Mr. Harwitz exhibited symptoms of fatigue and exhaustion from the long sitting, and proposed that the unfinished game should be relinquished as a drawn battle. Coincident of success, his opponents declined his offer, and the result was that they were finally defeated.

These games are said to have created a great degree of interest among the chess-players of Newcastle, and we believe will amply repay the labour of those who may be induced to examine them.

## CHESS-BOARD NO. I.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Harwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).	WHITE (Mr. Harwitz).	BLACK (Messrs. Robson & Humble).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	22. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to K Kt 4th	Q R to K sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	24. B to K B 2d	P to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	25. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
5. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	26. Kt to Kt 6th	R to K 2d
6. K Kt to B 3d	Castles	27. Q to Q 3d	K B takes P
7. K B to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	28. K takes R	R takes R
8. P takes P	Kt takes P	29. Q to K B 5th	B to K R 7th (ch)
9. Q to Q B 2d	Q Kt to B 2d	30. K to R sq	R to K 7th
10. Castles	Q Kt to K 2d	31. P to Q R 4th	B to Q 3d (d)
11. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	32. K to Kt sq (e)	Q B takes Q Kt P
12. K Kt to K 5th	K B to Q 3d		
13. Q Kt takes Kt	Q B takes Kt	33. Q to Q 3d	R to Q Kt 7th
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 3d	34. Q to Q B 3d	K B to Q 3d (ch)
15. Q to K 3d	K R to K sq	35. R to K sq (g)	Q to K B 2d
16. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 2d	36. Q takes Q B P	K to R 2d
17. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	37. R to K 8th (h)	R to K 8th (ch)
18. Q to K B 2d	R to K 2d	38. K to R 2d	K B to Q 3d (ch)
19. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B sq (a)	39. P to Kt 3d	R to K 8th (ch)
20. P to K R 5th	P to K R 3d	40. K takes R	Q B to Q 4th (ch)
21. Q to K Kt 3d (b)	Kt to R 2d (c)	41. K to Kt sq	Black resigns.

(a) This retreat is ominous of disaster.  
(b) P to K Kt 4th would have been good play.  
(c) Badly played.  
(d) If they had taken the Q Kt P, White, by moving his Q to K R 3d, must have gained a Bishop for two Pawns; and if they ventured to take the K Kt P with their B, and then played Q to K Kt 5th (ch), they would have seen at once with the board before him, appears to be Q to her B 8th; and then (upon Black's playing Q to K Kt sq) R to K 8th, or Q to K B 5th, forces the victory.  
(e) A fatal error, of which White promptly avails himself.  
(f) We should have preferred R to Q R sq, and then if Black played Q to her 3d, as their best move) Q to K 3d. It is not easy to see how, in that case, the game could be saved.  
(g) The proper move, as Mr. H. would have seen at once with the board before him, appears to be Q to her B 8th; and then (upon Black's playing Q to K Kt sq) R to K 8th, or Q to K B 5th, forces the victory.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duchess of Leinster received an autograph letter from her Majesty in the course of last week, in which the Queen was graciously pleased to express her feelings of strong gratification at the reception she met with in Ireland; and, further, her Majesty spoke in a very kind and complimentary manner of the impression left on her mind by what she had seen of Ireland and the Irish.

The letter-carriers have agreed to memorialise the Post-office authorities for the purpose of putting a stop to the present system of sending coin and enclosures of value through the post. They repudiate, as a class, although a badly paid one, wholesale strictures upon their honesty, founded upon the losses of which parties sending money in letters complain.

Earl Bathurst has presented a further donation of £100 for the new church at Cirencester, making his Lordship's contributions in the whole for this beautiful fabric £500, besides the handsome piece of ground on which it is erected.

A grand concert was to have been given in the garden of the Châlet, a place of public amusement in the Champs Elysées, Paris, on Sunday last; but, as it was announced that it was to be given by the democratic associations, the prefect of police chose to put a stop to it, on the ground that it was dangerous. Such is the liberty of a Republic!

The Earl of Airlie, who has just succeeded to his title and estates, sustained a fall from his horse on Saturday last, on the race-course at Montrou, by which his Lordship received some severe bruises. His Lordship is going on favourably.

The Senate of Hamburg has presented to Dr. Patrick Colquhoun the gold medal, as the author of a work on the Roman Law, with parallels from the Moslem, Mohammedan, Canon, Foreign, and English Law, and of publications on German policy and classical literature.

From the annual report of the Infant School in St. Mary-le-Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy, just published, we perceive that the expenses in the past year have left only 17s. 5d. in the hands of the treasurer.

The body of a girl, aged eleven years, who died on the 28th of June last, still remains unburied in a house at Hampstead, the father denying the right of his neighbours to interfere unless they can prove the corpse a nuisance.

The address to the Archbishop, from the clergy of the province of Canterbury, requesting his grace to authorise the observance of a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the province, on account of the prevalence of cholera in this country, was forwarded to Lambeth on Monday. The address is signed by upwards of 450 clergymen.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, sent the sum of £20 on learning the destitute state in which the six children of the late Lieutenant M'Kenzie, of Greenwich Hospital, had been left by the deaths of both their parents, from cholera. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., and all the officers of the institution, have been also most prompt in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of these orphans, and Miss Burdett Coutts has manifested her kindly feelings in a very liberal manner in this case of distress.

On Sunday night, about half-past ten o'clock, an explosion of gas took place in the house occupied by Mr. Laing, the extensive gunsmith, No. 7, Haymarket. A person in Mr. Laing's house had occasion to go into the area for some purposes with a lighted candle, when the explosion took place instantaneously, and with such force as to drive the person holding the candle into the kitchen. Fire-engines were speedily in attendance, but their services were not required.

A letter from San Francisco (California) says this place has the most disagreeable climate on earth; foggy, damp, cold, windy, dusty—all in the day, and sometimes all at once; so that while a poor devil freezes with cold, he is at the same time perspiring with heat and choking with dust; it is a horrid place, but likely to become, in a few years, the greatest city in the Pacific.

The Hebrew communes in Hungary are doing all they can to soften the hearts of their oppressors, and have sent delegates to intercede at the foot of the throne for a remission of the burdens laid upon them. As an instance of the exactions by which whole communities are to suffer, the Arad communes, that were mulcted by General Schlick to the amount of 30,000 florins (£3000), are obliged to pay 10,000 in silver and 800 in gold; in addition to which they are required to provide a hundred thousand rounds of cartridges, within six weeks' time, at intervals of eight days: for every day that yields nothing a fine of 200 florins, by way of penalty.

The *Medway*, West India steam-packet, brought on freight, this week, 92,941 dollars; gold coin and gold dust, value 609,914 dollars; silver bars, value 258,366 dollars; platinum, value 657 dollars; and precious stones, value £450 sterling; total value of specie and bullion about £192,676 sterling.

The *Austrian Correspondent* makes the following report of the naval strength of the empire:—Four frigates, six corvettes, twelve brigs, four galleottes, and nine steamers, two of which are of 300-horse power, and one of 100. Two more of lesser power are still in docks.

It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Gold, of her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) regiment, now stationed at Portsmouth, will probably come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr. Charles Bullen, the late banker of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between five and six millions sterling.

Mr. Standish Grove Grady, of the Home Circuit, will be the first Recorder of Gravesend, under the grant of Quarter Sessions, which is now completed.

Two persons of the Hebrew persuasion, named Hyam Lipschitz and Marcus Levine, were on Saturday committed by the Portsmouth bench of magistrates for trial, at the Hampshire Assizes, charged with extensive forgeries on the Russian Bank of Poland, at Warsaw.

On Wednesday week, Lord Denman was taking an airing in Eym Dale, Derbyshire, in a small hand-carriage, which through some accident was capsized, and his Lordship sustained some injury by a contusion of the head, which bled profusely. His Lordship, however, did not sustain much bodily damage.

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Carisbroke Castle is abolished, in consequence of the death of Sir W. Paterson.

The following is the amount of duties paid into the Exchequer during the last four years by the fire insurance companies in England:—1845, £272,035; 1846, £296,444; 1847, £1,003,353; and 1848, £1,005,573. The total amount of Irish duties for the year 1845 was £51,282.

The basso-relievo, by Carew, illustrative of the death of Nelson, was put up on Saturday on the south side of the pedestal of the column of Trafalgar-square.

The introduction of the camel into the western prairies of America, as a means of transport for mails and for military pursuits, is attracting some attention at present.

A wonderful pedestrian feat was performed a few days ago by a gentleman of Darlington, upwards of eighty years of age, who takes great delight in open air exercises; he walked from Darlington to Newcastle in one day, a distance of upwards of thirty-three miles.

The Earl of Lincoln, accompanied by Lord Robert Pelham Clinton and a party of gentlemen, has sailed in the *Utana* yacht from the Isle of Wight for the Mediterranean. His Lordship and friends have gone direct to the Tagus. They will afterwards visit the principal ports in the west of Spain, and subsequently go to Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, &c.

A pickpocket at Leeds a few days ago succeeded in abstracting from the pocket of an inspector in plain clothes a paper containing a pair of handcuffs.

In the United States it is estimated that cholera has carried off during its ravages in the southern states full 15,000 slaves. This has increased their value, and a great demand, consequently, for them exists in Maryland and Virginia.

The Legislature of Virginia (United States) has abolished imprisonment for debt throughout the state, except in cases where property had been concealed or illegally disposed of.

Conventions on every subject are the order of the day at present in the United States. One was held on the 15th ult., at Nashville, Tennessee, to examine into the claims of the descendants of a Virginian citizen to estates in Suffolk, England, held by a Mr. Jennings, who died in 1779, and which are now estimated at £8,000,000 sterling! A large number of claimants appeared from Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, and Indiana.

The Ellery estate, on the banks of Windermere, a beautiful little domain, whose beauties have been rendered doubly famous by the reputation of the proprietor, Professor Wilson, was put up to auction a few days ago, at the Royal Hotel, Bowness. A sale was declared to be at £5000, but as the bidding did not reach this amount, no sale was effected.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains directions from the General Board of Health for the discontinuance of interments in the undermentioned burial-grounds:—St. Andrew, Hertford; and St. Olave, Silver-street.

While the Royal party were at Balmoral, recently, a son of Lord Portman met with a sad accident. One of the party was shooting at a hare, and part of the shot, after striking a rock, darted off in a slanting direction, and entered the eye of the young gentleman. The small bullet still remains in the globe of the eye. The wound through which it entered has healed up; and, although there has been comparatively little pain or uneasiness produced, the vision of that eye is completely lost. It was not considered necessary to perform any operation, as, from present appearances, it is expected that the foreign body will gradually work its way outwards, and be discharged.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, "We understand that Mr. Lakenbacher, an official in the Austrian ministry of the interior, has been appointed lately to provide the *Times* and the *Debats* with leading articles on the subject of Austrian questions."

On Tuesday there was published a return of the names, places of business, and objects of all assurance companies completely registered, from the passing of the Act of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 110, up to this day. The list includes some 60 new assurance companies for the protection of life and property, with the receipts, expenditure, assets, and liabilities of each company specified in detail.

On the 21st ult., at noon, the Segesser Hotel, situate on the summit of the Rigi Mountain, so well known to Swiss tourists, was burnt to the ground in the space of two hours. Some of the English residents at the hotel lost large sums of money by the disaster. The destruction of this hotel—the great refuge for those who ascended the Rigi to behold the glorious spectacle of the rising sun—will be a serious inconvenience to travellers in that part of Switzerland.





PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE YORK STATION.

## RETURN OF THE COURT FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

(Continued from page 233.)

the station, his Lordship introduced the Chief Bailiff of the borough, who presented an address, which the Queen was graciously pleased to accept.

## ARRIVAL AT YORK.

Her Majesty arrived at York at twenty minutes before three o'clock. The train was here driven into the arrival platform, and the saloon carriage having been brought opposite the refreshment-room, her Majesty's presence in the ancient city was welcomed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and the members of the Corporation. The Lord Mayor, who, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, had been in attendance upon the Queen throughout her journey from the latter place, had taken the precaution to travel with his robes of office, and having donned the scarlet cloak and gold chain during the progress of the train, his Lordship was in readiness to take his place at the head of the deputation on the arrival of the Queen. On the train stopping, the Lord Mayor advanced and presented to her Majesty an eloquent address from the Corporation of the city of York, which was very graciously re-

ceived. Her Majesty remained at York more than half an hour, during which time she partook of luncheon. On taking her departure the Queen walked round to the train, a distance of some three hundred yards, a very beautiful velvet carpet being laid along the platform. The Royal progress to the saloon carriage was greeted by the assembled multitudes with vehement cheering, which the Queen and the Prince acknowledged. From York to Normanton her Majesty passed over the York and North Midland Railway; but the Lord Mayor of York being also chairman of the company, her Majesty was still attended by his Lordship. The Royal party arrived at Normanton before four o'clock. This station being the commencement of the Midland Railway, her Majesty was here received by Mr. Ellis, M.P., chairman of the board of directors; Mr. Bell, the secretary, and other officials of that company.

## ARRIVAL AT DERBY.

The run of sixty miles from Normanton to Derby was very admirably performed—under conduct of Mr. Kirtley, the chief of the locomotive department—in less than two hours. Here her Majesty was met by the Mayor, Recorder, and corporate officials of the borough, with Earl Cathcart, and the High Sheriff of the county (Mr. Jedediah Strutt, of Belper), at their head. The Royal train

having been brought to a stand, the Recorder advanced and presented to her Majesty a loyal address. The Queen, having received the address, bowed her acknowledgments, and, alighting from the train, entered the High Sheriff's carriage, and proceeded direct to the Midland Hotel, where her Majesty passed the night. The town was very brilliantly illuminated during the evening in honour of her Majesty's visit; and, although the rain fell heavily at intervals, the streets presented an animated appearance up to a late hour.

## DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Queen left Derby at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, *en route* for the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was accompanied by the directors of the Midland Railway as far as the Hampton station, where the train arrived at twenty-six minutes after nine o'clock. Here the Royal party were received by Mr. Ledsam, the deputy-chairman of the London and North-western Railway, with the officials of that company, under whose conduct the Royal party proceeded to Birmingham, where the train arrived at forty-six minutes past nine. The Mayor and Corporation of this important town were in attendance, and when the train drew up, the Mayor advanced, and presented an address, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. The Corporation were accompanied by Mr. Newdegate, M.P. for



THE DEPARTURE FROM THE YORK STATION.





THE ROYAL TRAIN LEAVING THE CHELTENHAM STATION.

South Warwickshire, and by Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield, the members for Birmingham, all of whom were presented to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, under the shadow of a huge umbrella, amid some laughter and many expressions of regret at the inauspicious weather.

On leaving Birmingham, the directors and officials of the Midland Railway resumed the conduct of the Royal train over the Bristol and Birmingham line, which her Majesty traversed as far as Gloucester. The weather now took a favourable change, and the sun breaking through the clouds, her Majesty and the Prince enjoyed the opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery in this part of the country; the Malvern hills skirting the prospect on one side, and the beautiful undulations of the Mendip ridge presenting themselves for many miles on the opposite side of the railway.

At Bromsgrove, the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry (the Queen's Own), under the command of Colonel the Honourable Robert Clive, with Lord Lyttelton and Lord Ward at the head of their respective companies, were out. The train stopped here for a few moments, and Lady Harriet Clive, who was in attendance, with Miss Clive, had the honour to be presented to her Majesty. Her Majesty greeted Lady Harriet very cordially, rising from her seat, and shaking hands with her ladyship and Miss Clive. Lady Harriet had the honour of presenting the Queen with a superb basket of black grapes and a bouquet of flowers, from Howell, the family seat, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

## ARRIVAL AT CHELTENHAM.

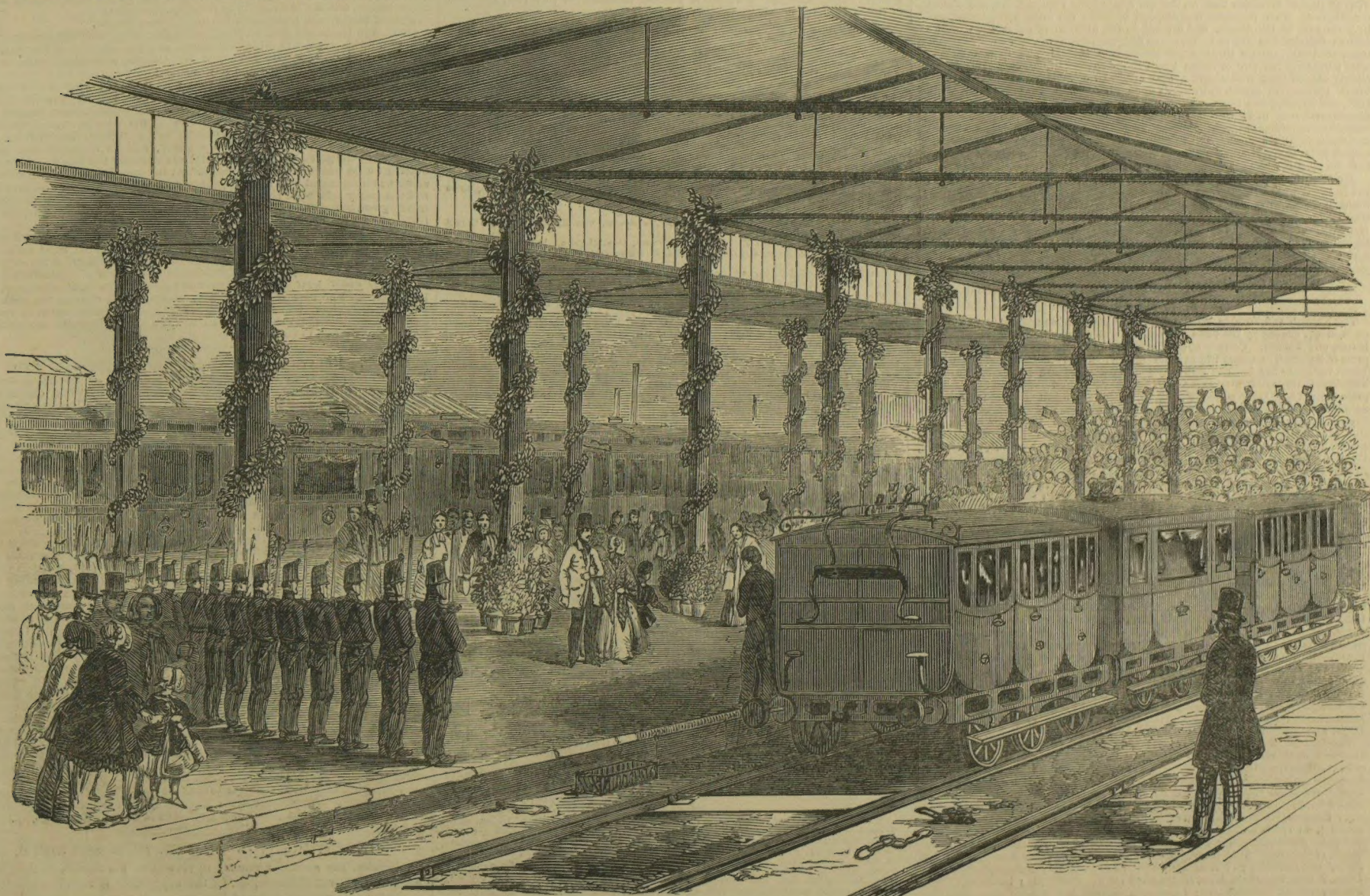
Cheltenham was the next important station through which the Royal party passed; and here the whole population of the place appeared to be on the railway, the embankments for more than a mile being densely crowded with spectators. There was no stoppage at this place, but, through the kindness of her Majesty, the train was allowed to proceed at a very moderate speed for some distance.

## ARRIVAL AT GLOUCESTER.

Her Majesty arrived at Gloucester at half-past eleven o'clock. Here the break of gauge rendered it necessary for her Majesty to alight from the carriage she had previously occupied, and enter the saloon of the Great Western Company, which had arrived two hours previously, under charge of Mr. Saunders, the secretary, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the manager of the company. Viscount Barrington, M.P., deputy-chairman of the station, the Mayor and Corporation advanced to welcome the Queen, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators, the bells of all the churches in the city ringing merry peals, and salvos of artillery being fired from an adjoining battery. The address of the city Corporation, as well as one from the clergy, having been presented, the Queen graciously accepted them; and, having thanked Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the Midland Railway, for the admirable manner in which the journey

from Derby had been performed, her Majesty was conducted to the opposite side of the platform, where the Great Western special train was stationed. The run of thirty-seven miles to Swindon, through the Stroud Valley, one of the most beautiful localities in Gloucestershire, was accomplished in forty-seven minutes. At Swindon the train stopped, and her Majesty alighted to partake of luncheon, which was provided for the Royal party in a private room. The inhabitants of Old and New Swindon, and of the neighbouring towns, turned out *en masse* to greet the Sovereign, and a band, composed of persons employed in the company's works, played the National Anthem in good style. Her Majesty and suite remained at Swindon nearly three-quarters of an hour, and then re-entered the train, which immediately started for Reading, where it arrived at 10 minutes past two o'clock. At Reading the train passed on to the Basingstoke branch, and arrived at the latter place at fifteen minutes before three o'clock. Viscount Barrington and the officials of the Great Western Company now resigned the charge of her Majesty to Mr. Chaplin, M.P., the chairman of the South-Western Company, who, with Mr. Stovin, the manager, was here in attendance with another special train; and the Royal party having again taken their seats in "narrow-gauge carriages," were rapidly conveyed to Gosport, where her Majesty arrived at a few minutes after four o'clock.

In closing this account of her Majesty's progress from Scotland, it is due to the directors of the various railways over which her Majesty passed, in a journey of



THE CHANGE OF GAUGE AT GLOUCESTER.



nearly six hundred miles, to state that nothing could possibly exceed the admirable manner in which all the arrangements for the Royal convenience were made and carried out. No delay whatever took place; and throughout the journey, with the single exception of the necessary stoppages to replenish the boiler, there was not a single halt made which was not set down in the prescribed order of travel. It is very gratifying to be enabled to add, that both Her Majesty and her Royal Consort acknowledged, in the most cordial terms, the arrangements made for their accommodation.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our acknowledgments are due to the following parties for the sketches of the prefaced illustrations. The scene at Capar Angus is from a painting (sketch) by Mr. George Lindway, of that place. For the view of the Royal reception at Berwick we are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Miles, of her Majesty's 33d Foot, which regiment now forms the garrison at that place. The Newcastle scene is from a sketch obligingly furnished by Messrs. M. and W. Lambert, of Grey-street. The pair of York views are by our own artists; and the scenes at Cheltenham and Gloucester are from sketches by Mr. George Bonner, of Cheltenham.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Cricketing and aquatics have run out their seasons, and the racing campaign is rapidly drawing to a close, to be succeeded by coursing, hunting, and steeple-chasing—all exciting pastimes, but, judging from the "signs of the times," not likely to be so attractive as formerly. The distress amongst the landed interest has already led to the breaking-up of several hunting establishments; and the discussion in Parliament towards the close of the session will, beyond a doubt, have a serious influence on the racing "across the country," which, apart from its assumed cruelty, has of late years developed some very questionable features. The racing fixtures for the three weeks that remain of the season comprise the Second October and Houghton Meetings; Parth, on Thursday next; Northallerton, on Friday; and two or three others of minor importance in the blank week between the two Newmarket meetings. The Cesarewitch will be the main source of attraction to the gathering next week; it will come off on Tuesday, and will bring out a large field of horses, but not of so high a class as the value of the prize ought to have ensured. It is too true, indeed, that in almost all the great handicaps good horses are so loaded with weight as to give them no earthly chance: it is for this reason that many lovers of the sport have conceived a strong prejudice against a class of stakes which tends to no other purpose than to encourage a system of "rope-ing," and to injure legitimate racing. The Coursing Meetings next week are Cockermouth, on Monday; and the Border, on Tuesday. The Steeple-chase season commences at Worcester, on the 2nd of November.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were confined to a few horses, and were, with one or two exceptions, in small sum; and with no other noticeable effect than a decline in value, who, in racing vernacular, looked "fishy."

CESAREWITCH.		
4 to 1 agst Vation	20 to 1 agst Amazeur	25 to 1 agst Carthaginian
8 to 1 — Glenalvon	25 to 1 — Vanguard	30 to 1 — Essadrian
12 to 1 — Glen Sallid (t)	25 to 1 — Fire-eater (t)	30 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
20 to 1 — Kissaway	25 to 1 — Lady Evelyn (t)	66 to 1 — The Flapper (t)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
15 to 1 agst Rivalry	25 to 1 agst Joe o' Sot	25 to 1 — Sponge (t)
15 to 1 — Woolwich	25 to 1 — Crucible	
	30 to 1 agst The Moor	
BORDER.		
15 to 1 agst The Knight of	20 to 1 agst Gullie Cadium (t)	30 to 1 agst Bolingbroke
	20 to 1 — The Italian	

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch monopolized the attention of the subscribers this afternoon, and if the betting was not heavy it was remarkable for the advance of Raby to 7 to 1, and of Miss Ann to 100 to 6; both were in great force. Vatican and Fire-eater were the only animals who did not suffer from this movement. Scarcely anything was done on the Cambridgeshire or Derby.

CESAREWITCH.		
4 to 1 agst Vatican	25 to 1 — Vanguard	33 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
7 to 1 — Raby (t)	25 to 1 — Malton	40 to 1 — Chicot
14 to 1 — Glenalvon	25 to 1 — Amazeur	50 to 1 — Bacchanalian
15 to 1 — Glen Sallid	25 to 1 — Kissaway	50 to 1 — Old Dan Tucker
100 to 6 — Miss Ann	33 to 1 — Essadrian	100 to 10 agst Grief (t)
20 to 1 — St. Rosalia	33 to 1 — Carthaginian	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
15 to 1 agst Woolwich	25 to 1 agst Joe o' Sot	25 to 1 — Sponge
20 to 1 — Malton		

A duel has taken place near Lausanne, in Switzerland, between Sergeant Boichot, the Socialist representative for Paris, and a Spanish officer of the regiment of Isabella Segunda. It appears that, whilst on board a steamboat between Nyon and Lausanne, Sergeant Boichot spoke in disrespectful terms of the young Queen of Spain and Donna Maria of Portugal. Count Moreno, of the above-mentioned regiment, contradicted, in strong terms, what was stated by Boichot. The latter repeated what he had said, and added, "I hope that the Spaniards will some day prostrate themselves before Lola Montes, and choose her for Queen." The Count instantly demanded satisfaction for this language. A meeting was arranged for the same evening in the wood of Greni, on the brink of the lake. The Count was attended by an officer of Dragoons and a Colonel in the service of the King of Wurtemberg. Sergeant Boichot had as seconds M. Felix Pyat and Dr. Perrin, of Montouit. They fought with pistols at a distance of twenty paces. No injury was done at the first shots. On the second fire the Count was severely wounded in the shoulder and neck, and at the same moment Sergeant Boichot received a ball between the ribs of the left side. He was so severely wounded that it became necessary to carry him from the ground on a mattress.

THE PERILS OF TRAVEL IN SPAIN.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Madrid mentions that on the morning of the 25th ult., at one o'clock, the diligence from Bayonne was stopped opposite the Puencarral churchyard by three men on horseback, and dressed in the uniform of carabinieri. These fellows directed the driver to turn the diligence down towards St. Bernardin's Gate, at about a stone's throw from the walls of Madrid, and then and there, after administering two or three blows to the coachman, as they said, for not having obeyed them with alacrity, they ordered the twenty-three passengers to throw themselves mouth downwards upon the ground, in the middle of the road, and exposed to a bleak wind from the Guadarama mountains, and a tremendous shower of rain. The rogues then deliberately, during four hours, ransacked the diligence, and searched the passengers one by one. A lady had her whole fortune about her in bank notes and broad pieces, and lost all. Some suspicion is attached to the coachman, for it was by his unaccountable delays that the diligence arrived six hours later than ordinary.

By the death of George Henry Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, in the Isle of Wight, a very large property will come into the possession of Mr. Ward, the once well-known Puseyite member of Oxford University, who subscribed to the articles of the Church of England in a non-natural sense, and who, like Mr. Newman, left the Church of England for that of Rome. Mr. Ward, since he left the established church, has been living as tutor in a Roman Catholic family. He is now possessed of property worth £10,000 a year.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English and Foreign Markets were the scenes of considerable excitement on Monday, caused by the news of a cessation of diplomatic intercourse between Russia and Turkey. Consols opened at a decline of  $\frac{1}{8}$ ths per cent. on the closing price of Saturday, quoting 92½ for money, then receding to 92½, but afterwards rallied to 92½. The apprehensions of war did not, however, subside on Tuesday, Consols declining again to 92½, at one period falling to 91½; the last price being 92½. On Wednesday, 91½ to 92 was the opening price; but a rally as the day advanced, coupled with an improvement of  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. in the French funds, left prices at 92½ for money, and 92½ for time. At the opening of the market on Thursday, there was more firmness in prices, 92½ for money being the quotation. This was not, however, maintained, Consols receding to 92½, some improvement afterwards occurring. The Unfunded Debt has slightly advanced, as is usually the case during a period of uncertainty. At the close of the week prices were tolerably firm at Consols, 92½; Annuities, Thirty Years, 89-16; India Stock, 255; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 p; Ditto, £500, June, 42 p; Ditto, Small, June, 42 p.

Russian and Buenos Ayres stock have been the two fluctuating foreign securities during the week. Russian, on Monday, declined 3 per cent., and again on Tuesday 1 per cent., quoting 104. The amount of this description of Russian Stock is rather more than six millions, of which about one-half is held in England. It was contracted for in 1822 at 77, and was done in 1844 at 121. The subscribers to the Austrian loan have been in a panic, and are likely to become unrepentant sufferers, should the Russian and Turkish Governments not arrange their differences. Buenos Ayres Stock fell to 37 on Monday in consequence of a doubt as to the sincerity of France in desiring an amicable settlement of the River Plate question. Assurance, however, having since been given, the price has since advanced to 43. In the other foreign stock the fluctuations have been little more than fractional, the last prices quoted being for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 42½; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 95 x; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Jan., ex. Coupons, Account, 26½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 6½; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 52½; Ditto, Account, 53½; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificated, 82 x d.

The Railway Market has been rather firmer this week, and in some few instances a slight revival in prices may be remarked. Any permanent improvement, arising from the restoration of public confidence, does not, however, appear at all probable. Caledonians, it will be seen, are lower, arising from the disastrous state of the finances of that once favourite line. The closing prices are: Aberdeen, Pref., 6½; Bucknham, 15½; Caledonian, 13½; Do., New, £10 Pref., 9½ x.; Eastern Counties, 7½; Do., New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Class B (1 and B.), 4½; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Half B., Six per Cent., 4½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 5½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 25½; Great North of England, 210; Great Western, 58½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 60; Ditto, Quarters, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 3½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference, Six per Cent., 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 70½; London and North-Western, 112; Ditto, New, Quarters, 12½; London and South-Western, 32½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 10½; Midland, 50, Ditto, £50 Shares, 10½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 125½; Norfolk, 28; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 17½; North British, Quarters, 2½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Scottish Central, 19½; South-Eastern, 17½ x.; Ditto, No. 2, 13 x.; Ditto, No.

3, 16½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 21½; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), 4½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzion), 11½; East Indian, 3½; Luxembourg, 1½; Northern of France, 3½ dis.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The receipts of English wheat up to our market this week have been on a very moderate scale. Selected qualities of both red and white have mostly sold at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds have receded in value 1s per quarter. Foreign wheats have moved off slowly, on somewhat lower terms. We have had a slow inquiry for barley, at unaltered currencies. In malt business, no business has been transacted. For oats, the inquiry has continued inactive, but we have no important change to notice in value. Both beans and peas have moved off heavily, at 1s per quarter decline. Indian corn, dull; but flour has supported previous rates without difficulty. The quantity of foreign flour now in warehouse is unusually small.

English.—Wheat, Essex, Kent, 39s to 45s; ditto, white, 40s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; rye, 24s to 28s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 27s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 59s; brown ditto, 54s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 20s to 23s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 27s to 29s; mangle, 25s to 31s; white, 27s to 31s; bolton, 25s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have less inquiry for canary seed this week; yet prices are fairly maintained. In other seeds, scarcely any business is doing. Cakes continue extremely dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 4s to 4s 6d; Baltic, crushing, 3s 6d to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23s to 25s per 100; rapeseed cakes, 44s to 46s per ton; canary, 75s to 80s per quarter; English clover seed, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 17s 1½d; rye, 25s 2d; beans, 35s 1½d; peas, 31s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 43s 6d; barley, 26s 10d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 26s 2d; beans, 35s 1½d; peas, 29s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Freight.—Common sound congo commands a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations, viz. 10s to 10s 6d per lb. In other kinds of sugar very little business is doing.

Sugar.—A fair average amount of business has been transacted in the raw market this week. In prices we have no change to report. Refined goods move off slowly—brown lumps at 47s 6d; and fair grocery, 48s 6d per cwt. English crushed, dull.

Coffee.—Most kinds are a very slow sale, and rather lower to purchase. The supplies on sale are not very extensive.

Rice.—Several large parcels have been taken on speculation, and prices must be considered on the advance.

Provisions.—Owing to the large importations, the demand for foreign butter has become heavy, at a decline of fully 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland is now quoted at 86s to 88s; fine Holland, 76s to 78s per cwt. The best parcels of Irish butter are held at full prices, but all other kinds are neglected. We quote Carlow and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 70s to 72s; Clonsilla, 68s to 70s; Cork, 68s to 68s; Waterford, 62s to 64s; Limerick, 60s to 64s; Sligo, 60s; and Tralee, 58s to 60s per cwt. The value of English butter has given way 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 88s to 92s; middling and good, 66s to 80s; fine Devon, 70s to 80s per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen lb. The receipts of bacon are on the increase. The demand is heavy, at 3s to 4s per cwt. less money. Stale carcasses may be had at 4s to 5s; and prime small Waterford, landed, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—Our market is very dull. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 36s 6d; and for delivery all the year, 36s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt for primes.

Oils.—The demand for most kinds of oil continues tolerably steady, at full previous rates. Coals.—Hastings's Hartley, 17s; Townley, 15s 6d; Hedley, 18s; Riddell, 17s 9d; Heston, 19s; Stewart's, 18s; Tees, 19s; and Lambton Primrose, 18s 3d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 12s per load.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy is still active, at a further advance in the quotations of 2d to 3d per gallon. In rum, very little doing, at late rates.

Hops.—The best new hops are in good request, at full prices. Otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state. Duty, £55,000.

Wool.—About 10,000 bales of wool have been disposed of at the public sales held since our last. Privately, the demand is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies are by no means extensive, the inquiry for most kinds of potatoes is heavy. Prices rule from £3 5s to £4 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market has been again largely supplied with each kind of stock. Generally speaking, the demand has ruled heavy, at barely the late decline in value.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lb, to sink the offals.

Neapote and Leadenhall.—These markets have ruled dull this week, but we have no further abatement to notice in the quotations.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per 8lb, by the carcasses.

ROBERT HERBERT.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 25.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed H C Adams, of Exmouth, in the county of Devon, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND REVENUE.—The Right Hon Sir J. Duke, Lord Mayor of London; Sir R. Preston, Bart; Sir T. Bessett, Bart; T. S. Cox, Esq.; E. Hensage, Esq.; S. N. Rudge, Esq.; H. Thorold, Esq.; and C. T. S. Reynardson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. E and H HAGEN, Mill-street, Bermondsey, merchants. J NOAK, Droitwich, Worcester, salt manufacturer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

W R SMART, Chancery-lane, and Thistle-grove, Brompton, wine merchant. C S SMITH, Louth, Lincolnshire, draper. W ELLIOTT, Fressing-street, Caledonian-road, Islington, baker. E R BARNES, North Walsham, Norfolk, tailor. C YORKE, Cambridge, upholsterer. J SMITH, King-street, Snow-hill, City, engraver. A FIDELL, Waterloo-road, wine merchant. W S Fox, Scarborough, Leicestershire, miller. W HOWES and T WOOD, Leicester, timber merchants. E LOR and W ARCHER, Paiswick, Gloucestershire, millers. A O MARTIN, Leeds, stationer. J YEOMAN, Sheffield, merchant. W LAWTON, Liverpool, auctioneer.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J COOK, Culterhove, Stirlingshire, farmer. A FINLAYSON, Stornaway, merchant.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 29.

The Queen has been pleased to order a *conge d'lire* to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Norwich to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor Edward Stanley, late Bishop thereof; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Reverend Doctor Samuel Hinds, D.D., canon of the said cathedral, to be chosen by the said Dean and Chapter of Norwich Bishop of the said see of Norwich.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Octave Delepierre as Consul, *ad interim*, in London, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

#### BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SEPT. 29.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Edwin Saunders, Esq., to be Surgeon-Dentist in Ordinary, in the room of the late Mr. Saunders, deceased.

#### WAR OFFICE, OCT. 2.

4th Dragoon Guards: Cornet J W Webb to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson. 6th: Cornet F R Hawker to be Lieutenant, vice Brocas.

9th Light Dragoons: Cornet F Ellis to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson. 11th: Cornet E Coots to be Lieutenant, vice Boynton. 12th: Cornet A W Williams (Riding Master) to be Lieutenant, vice Goring.

18th Foot: Lieut-Col G J Coots to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dillon. 29th: Lieut C Handfield to be Captain, vice Fraser; Ensign G A Forrie to be Lieutenant, vice Handfield. 31st: Capt J C Brooke to be Major, vice Munro; Lieut E A Noel to be Captain, vice Brooke; Ensign A E Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Noel; Lieut T Scarmant to be Adjutant, vice Bolton.

46th: Ensign D B Lennard to be Lieutenant, vice Crymes. 59th: Quartermaster-Sergeant A McBride to be Quartermaster, vice Macdonald. 66th: Ensign F B Bulkeley to be Ensign, vice Raftery. 68th: Lieut-Col E W Atkin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cooke. 72nd: Brevet Major G E Smith to be Major, vice Brown; Capt T Prior to be Captain, vice Smith.

3rd West India Regiment: Brevet-Major W Shaw to be Major, vice Clarke; Lieut R P Ireland to be Captain, vice Shaw; Ensign W H Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice Ireland. Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut C O'Hife to be First Lieutenant, vice Pearson.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Major J T Weyland to be Major. BREVET.—Capt F T Maitland (Town Major of Portsmouth) to be Major in the Army.

#### OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCTOBER 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt R S Beaton to be Captain, vice Paris. First Lieut J S Baker to be Second Captain, vice Beaton; Second Lieut A E Clarke to be First Lieutenant, vice Baker.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J KING and J BELL, jun, Richmond, Yorkshire, drapers.

#### BANKRUPTS.

T KING, son, Orchard-place, East Greenwich, baker. J FORD, Richmond, licensed victualler. L GUILLBAUME, Berners-street, Oxford-street, artificial-flower manufacturer. J FORD, Colchester, Essex, ginger-beer manufacturer. H PATERNON, Notting-hill, ivory-stable keeper. The late Sir J. Farquhar, Bart., to the Hon. Louis Harcourt, Ridley Colville, Esq., maker. R TRUSWELL, Sheffield, Yorkshire, banker. J HARTAS, Sinnington-grange, Yorkshire, corn-miller. M M'DONNELL, Liverpool, shipowner.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J VALENTINE, Bridgmill, Kincairdine, wood-merchant. G KERMATH, Langlands of Turin, Forfar, farmer. J YOUNG, Leith, wine-merchant.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, at Rose Bank, Nairn, N.B., the Hon Mrs Spencer, of a son.—At the Parsonage, Horsforth, Yorkshire, the lady of the Rev W B Stocker, of a daughter.—At Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Hon Mrs Primrose, of a son.—At Tregoyd, Hay, Vicecountess Hereford, of a son.—At Lansdowne-terrace, Hackney, the wife of the Rev C Mackenzie, of a son.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr W L Melville, surgeon, R.N., of a son.—At Great Haywood, near Rugby, Warwickshire, the lady of the Rev J W Harvey, Esq., fourth son of the lady of Captain C P Skyring, R.E., of a son.—At Harrow, near London, the wife of the Rev Henry Keary, of a son, still-born.—October 1st, at Victoria-place, Dartmouth, the lady of J R Davy, jun, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Castleown Church, W R Collett, Esq., of Youghal Lodge, to Hannah, daughter of the Rev E Hartigan, rector of Castleown.—At St George's, Hanover-square, H M Farquhar, second son of the late Sir J. Farquhar, Bart., to the Hon. Louis Harcourt, Ridley Colville, Esq., youngest daughter of Lord Colborne.—At the Hotel de Ville, and afterwards at St Sauveur's Church, Dinan, France, Leon Charles Joseph du Rocher du Quengo, to Louisa Wade, daughter of Charles Thompson, Esq., M.D., late of Rochester, Kent.—Hall William, eldest son of the Rev William Keary, rector of Nunington, Yorkshire, to Helen M'Urban, eldest daughter of the late Mr George Rodwell, of Burnham, Bedfordshire, Norfolk.—On the 3rd instant, at Horton Church, by the Rev W R H. Collett, Esq., of Bath, to the Hon. Louis Harcourt, Ridley Colville, Esq., of Overton, to Hugh Seigh, Esq., of Leek.

#### DEATHS.

At Jaffa, in the island of Ceylon, aged 29, Robert William Langdown, B.A., Deputy to the Queen's Advocate for the northern district of that island.—At Belle-vue, Reading, Colonel David Williams, in his 82nd year.—Piering Thomas, eldest son of the Rev T O Goodchild, Rectory, Hackney, aged 12.—At Buntingford, Herts, Emily Augusta Jane, infant daughter of Lady Isabella and R P H Jodrell, Esq.—At Pias-Yollen, in the county of Salop, Charles Edward, eldest son of the Rev C Morrill, aged 7.—Charles, eldest son of the late Rev Anthony Benn, rector, incumbent of Ince and Alvanley, died at Hamilton, Upper Canada, on the 27th inst.—At the residence of the Rev Henry Rev Dr W L Brown, Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.—At St John's, Newfoundland, the Hon Patrick Morris, member of the Colonial Council and treasurer of the island.—At Wolverley-croft, John Hancock, Esq., magistrate for the counties of Worcester, Stafford, and Salop.—At High-street, Deptford, Commander J W Roberts, aged 90.—Sept. 29th, at Denham, near Uxbridge, the late Mrs Mary Ann Brown, Esq., fourth son of the late Daniel John Chetis, Esq., at his residence, Denham-street, Limerick, on Friday, September 28th, Margaret, relict of the late John McDonnell, Esq., sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

#### FESTIVITIES AT COLEORTON HALL.

THE succession of the young Sir George Beaumont to the honours and possessions of the ancient house of Beaumont has just been celebrated, in the true spirit of olden festivity, at the beautiful estate of Coleorton Hall, in Leicestershire. The family is of very ancient lineage, deducing its pedigree, paternally, from the old Monarchs of France, and maternally, from Henry III., King of England. The surname of Beaumont was derived from a city of the same name in France, formerly the title of a Viscounty; the heiress of which honour and seignury, Agnes, marrying Lewis, second son of Charles IX., King of Jerusalem and Sicily, younger brother of Lewis IX., King of France, brought the Prince that inheritance. The fourth son of this illustrious connexion came from France to England, it is supposed, at the instance of Queen Eleanor, wife of King Edward I., and bore some eminent employments in the state, for which he acquired considerable territorial grants.

The father of the present Baronet, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, Bart., of Stoughton Grange, in the county of Leicester, succeeded to the title, as seventh Baronet, upon the demise of his cousin, Feb. 8, 1827: he was a munificent patron of the fine arts, and it will be recollected, presented to the country sixteen fine pictures towards the formation of our "National Gallery." Sir George married, in 1825, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), and by her had issue Sir George Howland Beaumont, the present Baronet, born Sept. 12, 1829, to commemorate the attaining of whose majority were given the festivities on the 12th ult. The late Sir George Beaumont, who died in 1845, also left another son, William Beresford Beaumont, Esq., and a daughter, Constance Mary Beaumont.

The festivities at Coleorton commenced on Wednesday morning with the firing of cannon and the ringing of the church bells; and as the day advanced, the tenants and villagers flocked into the grounds adjoining the Hall, where some old English sports were got up in excellent style. A good brass band had previously arrived from Melbourne, and were located on the lawn, whilst from one of the towers of the Hall waved a large flag.

Amongst the earliest proceedings was a distribution of provisions to the cottagers, in lots of 6 lb. of prime beef, half a stone loaf, and a gallon of good ale. About forty of the workmen were also presented with shirts, blankets, &c., by that inestimable lady, Mrs. Howley.

The sports were delayed some time by the rain; but, at about three o'clock, Sir George Beaumont proceeded, with a party of his friends, to a stand erected in the grounds, Mr. John Ayre officiating as clerk of the course. First, was a "St. Leger in miniature," being a pony-race for ponies not exceeding fourteen hands high, which had never won a race; three-quarter mile heats. Nine started for the first heat, which was won by Mr. S. Bonnett, who was equally successful in the second. The sport seemed to afford gratification, and there could not have been much less than 3000 spectators. At the conclusion, "God save the Queen" was performed by the band; and, at the request of the worthy Baronet, three cheers were given for her Majesty, and the whole crowd then simultaneously raised three cheers for Sir George Beaumont; who, in acknowledging the compliment, stated that when he came to reside amongst them he should hope to have a similar holiday every year—an announcement which was received with long-continued cheers.

Sir George and his friends then repaired to the hall, where an elegant *déjeuner à la fourchette* was laid out in the dining-room, and was partaken of by the party, and the wives and families of the principal tenants.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.—Second Week of Fitzball's New Magnificent Spectacle of THE PROPHET, which has achieved a wonderful triumph, and is pronounced by the public press to be the most gorgeous high-drama piece ever produced at the Amphitheatre. On MONDAY, OCT. 8, will be presented, for the seventh time, Fitzball's pre-eminent successful New Grand Equestrian Spectacle of THE PROPHET, with entirely new Scenery, Costumes, and Apparatus; and in which Mr. W. West will appear. To be succeeded by Fitzball's second Spectacle, OF THE ARENA, supported by the illustrious Artists of this Establishment. To conclude with a favourite Afterpiece.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. West.

**THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.** Exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

**THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN** IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s.—Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of the first and second Marquis and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Kissing, and Artist Saining, in Full Dress, Chinese Crew, Chinese Songs, &c.—Conveyance constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lecture and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-bell. The Chromatope. Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.**—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, at Nine o'clock A.M., a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geol. and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens. Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office. October 3, 1849. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**GREAT EALING SCHOOL, Middlesex:**—Conducted by Dr. FRANCIS NICHOLAS, of Wadham College, Oxford.—The MICHAELMAS QUARTER will commence on the 11th of October.—Prospectuses may be obtained of Messrs. HATCHARD and SON, 187, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. WHITAKER and Co., Classical Booksellers, Ave Maria-lane, City.

**TO GOVERNESSES.**—The Friends of a YOUNG LADY are desirous of placing her in a LADIES' SCHOOL at PARLOUR BOARDER. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., addressed L. O., to the care of Mr. PAGE, Bookseller, Broad-street, Bristol.

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**NEWMARKET RACES.**—In addition to the ordinary Races, SPECIAL TRAINS will run as follows:—On Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th October, from Bishopsgate station, at 8.30 A.M., calling at Brookmans, Bishop's Stortford, and Chesham, returning from Newmarket at 5.15 P.M. On Tuesday, the 9th October, a Cheap Train from London, at 7 A.M. Fare to Newmarket and back, in covered carriages, 7s.; returning from Newmarket at 6.45 P.M. Private carriages and horses will not be conveyed by the Special Trains.

**COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,** 50, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange-buildings. ESTABLISHED 1807. It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 14th of October.—The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents. JOHN A. BAUMONT, Managing Director.

**BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,** by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 34, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. "The portraits exhibit a marked improvement."—Athenaeum, June 24. "The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—PUBLIC NOTICE!!! W. W. SHEATH, having already advertised a Dissolution of Partnership, also his determination to sell off the Stock at a very considerable Reduction from the Cost Prices, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Ladies in town and country to the under-named List, which he flatters himself, will be found full 30 per cent. lower than can possibly be offered at any other house:—

Checked and Striped Glaze Silks, from 15s 6d to 18s 6d the full dress.  
Rich Brocade Satins and Poul de Soies, at 30s the full dress.  
The Richest Qualities in Repps and Damazine Brocades, at 47s 6d the full dress.  
Very rich Black and Coloured Moires, 59s 6d the full dress; usually sold at four guineas.  
Magnificent Lyons Satins, at 70s the dress, worth at least eight guineas.  
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**THE NICOLL PALETOT** (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 65) WAREROOMS, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.—Also for NICOLL'S Morning Coat, now in almost universal request, for the Country, Riding or Walking, Sea-side, &c. Shooting Jackets, adapted for the season. Many have ascribed the use of the word PALETOT, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole patentees of the design and material.

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**INDIA, AUSTRALIA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.**—The Cabin Passengers' OUTFITTING BRANCH of S. W. SILVER and Co., 65 and 67, Cornhill, as heretofore, where Outfits for Officers, Cadets, Civilians, and Cabin Passengers generally, are furnished at the lowest shipping rates. Silver and Co. negotiate passages, give or obtain Colonial information, also as to the probable departure and arrival of ships; they forward, free of charge, through their agents, small parcels for their customers to Australia; they give drafts on Australia, at sixty days' sight, of £103 for every £100 paid here. They neither pay nor receive any commission, so that parties purchasing their Outfit of Silver and Co. benefit by the percentage which is too commonly paid to persons "who introduce passengers." &c.—The Emigrants' fitting-out Branch is at 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the Bank), where a comfortable Fit-out for male or female (including bedding) may be procured for Four Pounds.—A Branch of each of the above at St. George's-crozier, Liverpool.

**TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT BELT.**—The distinguishing feature of this Belt consists in the fastening, which has no parallel yet is perfectly secure. The great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening for Boys' Belts has led to imitations, which are worthless, from the fact of the fastening being insecure. The genuine Prince Albert Belt has stamped on the under side of the fastening "JOHN PATERSON, London, registered, Aug. 27, 1847" and the trade is hereby cautioned, that the selling, or offering for sale, any imitations, renders them liable to penalties, which, in order to protect the public, the proprietor will enforce.

**BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.**—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners, compare the prices of BONNETS, made in silk, satin, net, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d. Mourning Satin or Dupace, richly trimmed, Patent Crapes, 10s 6d to 13s 6d. Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 12s 6d to 17s 6d. Terry or Genoa Silk Velvets for the approaching season, 21s each. Paris Chips for Brides, 2s. Fine Sewn Chips, 15s 6d each. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d. Fine Lutes, Leghorn Hats, and every description of Bonnets, equally cheap, at CRANBROOK HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbrook-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

**LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.** Established in 1778.  
**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,** AND WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES.  
Are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and Co., 114, Regent-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department.  
Under competent Female superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.  
BABY LINEN.  
Of a superior work, decidedly cheap.  
Parcels above £5 sent uncased, and all of all railway carriage LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID to Ladies, on application.

**THE following New and Extraordinary Cheap Goods** are now being offered by BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.  
Upwards of 25,000 yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Glaze Silks, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, and 2s 4d per yard.  
An unequalled stock of plain Black Silks and Satinets, commencing at 16s 6d and 22s 6d the dress.  
Rich Dupaces, Watered ditto, Armures, and Black Dress Satins, at the same moderate prices.  
1500 pieces of real French Merinos, warranted all wool, in Black and all colours, at 2s 4d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d per yard.  
39 yards of real Welsh Flannels, at 8d, 9d, and 1s 0d per yard.  
Patterns for inspection postage free.

Rich Velvet Mantles of the latest shapes, lined with silk, and quilted throughout, in Black, Waterloo Blue, Greens, Cables, Adelades, &c., at two guineas each.  
New Tweed Mantles, fashionably trimmed, at 21s each.  
Address—BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.  
N.B. All parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part of the country carriage-paid.

243, REGENT-STREET.  
Three doors from Princes-street, Hanover-square.  
**KING and Co., SILK MERCHANTS, &c.**  
beg most respectfully to announce that they will open their New Premises (243, Regent-street) on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th of OCTOBER, when they will have the honour of submitting to Public Inspection a quantity of £20,000 worth of the Richest Silks, Satins, and Velvets, Valenciennes and Brussels Lace, Linens, Shawls, Cloaks, Haberdashery, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c.  
ALL NEW MANUFACTURED GOODS.  
KING and Co. invite Special Attention to the following List of Prices.

Fine French Merinos, at 1s 6d the full dress.  
Very Rich Glaze, Striped, and Checked Silks, at 18s 6d the full dress (all new styles).  
The Richest Glaze Armures, &c., at 35s the full dress.  
Rich Silk Velvets, at 35s the full dress.  
Very Rich Brocade Satins, at 35s the full dress.  
Black Glaze, Watered, and Brocade Poul de Soies, at the following extraordinary low prices:—  
Very Rich Black French Glaze Silks, 2 wide, at 30s the full dress.  
The Richest Black French Glaze Poul de Soies, 2 wide, at 35s the full dress (usually sold at £4).  
Very Rich Watered Poul de Soies, at 35s the full dress.  
Very Rich Black Brocade Satins, at 35s the full dress.  
Valenciennes and Brussels Lace, French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, and Towels, Irish Linens and Long Cloths, Flannels and Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Coburgs and Saxony Cloths, Orleans and Paramattas, Hosiery, and all the Paris and London Novelties for the present season, equally cheap.  
Ladies residing in the Country are most respectfully informed, that KING and Co. will forward Patterns of any of the above Goods (postage free) to any part of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.  
Please to Address, KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street, London.

**TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, LUDGATE-HILL.**—There are many worthless imitations of this valuable matting, but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill.

**PLAYING CARDS.—DE LA RUE** and Co.'s new patterns for the season, including a variety of floral designs in gold and colours, are now ready. Also, the small ROYAL VICTORIA CARD, introduced, and so highly approved of, last season.

**PIANOFORTES.**—TOLKIEN'S splendid-toned Pianos, with 61 octaves, O. G. Fall, Mottell Plate, only 25 guineas. Parties requiring a first-rate instrument for a little money, will do well to purchase at TOLKIEN'S old established house, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge. Drawings of the instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange.

**BRACELETS with PARIAN FLOWERS** INLAND.—The most exquisite and brilliant ornament of Ladies' Dress ever sold. Sent post free, on receipt of 12s 6d, by the SOLE Manufacturer, Mr. HENRY TIMMIS, Burslem, Staffordshire.—Parian Bracelets, 5s; Shawl Pins, 2s 6d each.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER** WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house that purchases from a third party. Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s, on receipt of a Post-office Note for £4 4s, one will be sent free. Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny stamp.

**BENSON'S £4 15s. 0d. GOLD WATCHES,** the same movements in Silver Cases £2 15s. 0d., at the manufactory, 16 and 63, Sent post free, on receipt of 12s 6d, by the SOLE Manufacturer, Mr. HENRY TIMMIS, Burslem, Staffordshire.—Parian Bracelets, 5s; Shawl Pins, 2s 6d each.

**ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS** and FORKS of the best quality.—Table spoons or forks, 40s per dozen; dessert spoons or forks, 25s per dozen; tea spoons, 15s per dozen; gravy spoons, 8s each; soup ladles, 14s each.  
T. COX SAVORY and Co., Silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and BONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London,** opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to the Stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached Escapement and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Six, Eight Guineas each, or, in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and sixteen Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is most particularly adapted to his own use. Each watch is warranted.

**MUSICAL BOXES.**—An extensive assortment of fine-toned BOXES, of superior quality, by the celebrated makers Messrs. Nicole Brothers, Geneva, playing upwards of Six Hundred airs, overtures, &c., selected from the works of Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, &c., and the most eminent English Composers. A Catalogue of the Music, with Lists of Artists, is now published; and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

**ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.**—Recently received from Paris, a large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is Four, Five, and Seven Guineas each, and upwards.—A. B. SAVORY and BONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

**A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH** and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The chain is of the best quality.—A. B. and BONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

**SILVER-PLATED DISH-COVERS** and CORNER-DISHES.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, invite attention to these elegant appendages to the dinner-table, which they continue to manufacture cheaper than any other house in the trade. Pamphlets gratis, on application at the manufactory, 18, Cornhill.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful metal, which continues to attract the widest and most constant sale for silver. The magnificent stock, lately received, consists of many splendid nov





FETE AT COLEORTON HALL, TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF SIR GEORGE H. BEAUMONT, BART.—(SEE PAGE 238.)

(Continued from page 238.)

Esq., citizen and spectacle maker, entertained the masters, wardens, and livery of their respective companies, at a breakfast given at the Carpenters' Hall, London-wall; after which the Sheriffs, with the Under-Sheriffs, and their respective companies, went in procession, preceded by the watermen of the companies, bearing their banners and streamers, and attended by the splendid band of the Coldstream Guards, to Guildhall, where the procession was joined by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, M.P., in the state carriage, and several Aldermen in their respective equipages. Our illustration represents the civic procession passing through Cheapside. The party then proceeded to Blackfriars-bridge, and embarked in the city state barges for Westminster. Arrived at Westminster Hall, they were met by the Recorder, attended by the High Constable of Westminster, and conducted into the Court of Exchequer, where they took up their positions, the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, the Sheriffs on either side, and the Aldermen, according to their rank, within the bar.

The Cursitor Baron, George Banks, Esq., M.P., then entered the court in his scarlet robes, and having taken his seat on the bench, the Recorder introduced the new Sheriffs to him in an address giving the family history of those gentlemen. The Cursitor Baron having made a suitable reply, the Recorder read the war-

rant of attorney of the new Sheriffs, Alderman Lawrence and D. Nicoll, Esq., to receive all writs and processes; which, having been handed in and read by the Queen's Remembrancer, on the motion of the Recorder, was ordered to be filed and entered.

The warrant of the late Sheriffs, Alderman Finnis and E. Goodhart, Esq., to appear and account to her Majesty's Exchequer, as also of their Under-Sheriffs, and their appearance on that day for that purpose, having been entered, The Recorder moved that such appearance personally should be recorded.

The Cursitor Baron said: Let the appearance be recorded.

The Usher then read the proclamation calling on the citizens of London, as tenants and occupiers of certain land and premises called the Moor, in the county of Salop, to appear and do service, under pains and penalties, when Alderman Musgrove, as the senior alderman below the chair, in the terms of such service, cut a bundle of sticks with a hatchet, and another with a bill-hook.

A similar proclamation being made in respect of certain premises called the Forge, in St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex,

Alderman Musgrove proceeded to count six horse-shoes and sixty-one hob-nails; and, having pronounced them sufficient, the ceremony was said to be complete.

The Recorder, in the name of the Sheriffs, invited the learned Cursitor Baron to the banquet at Carpenters' Hall, who expressed his intention of attending.

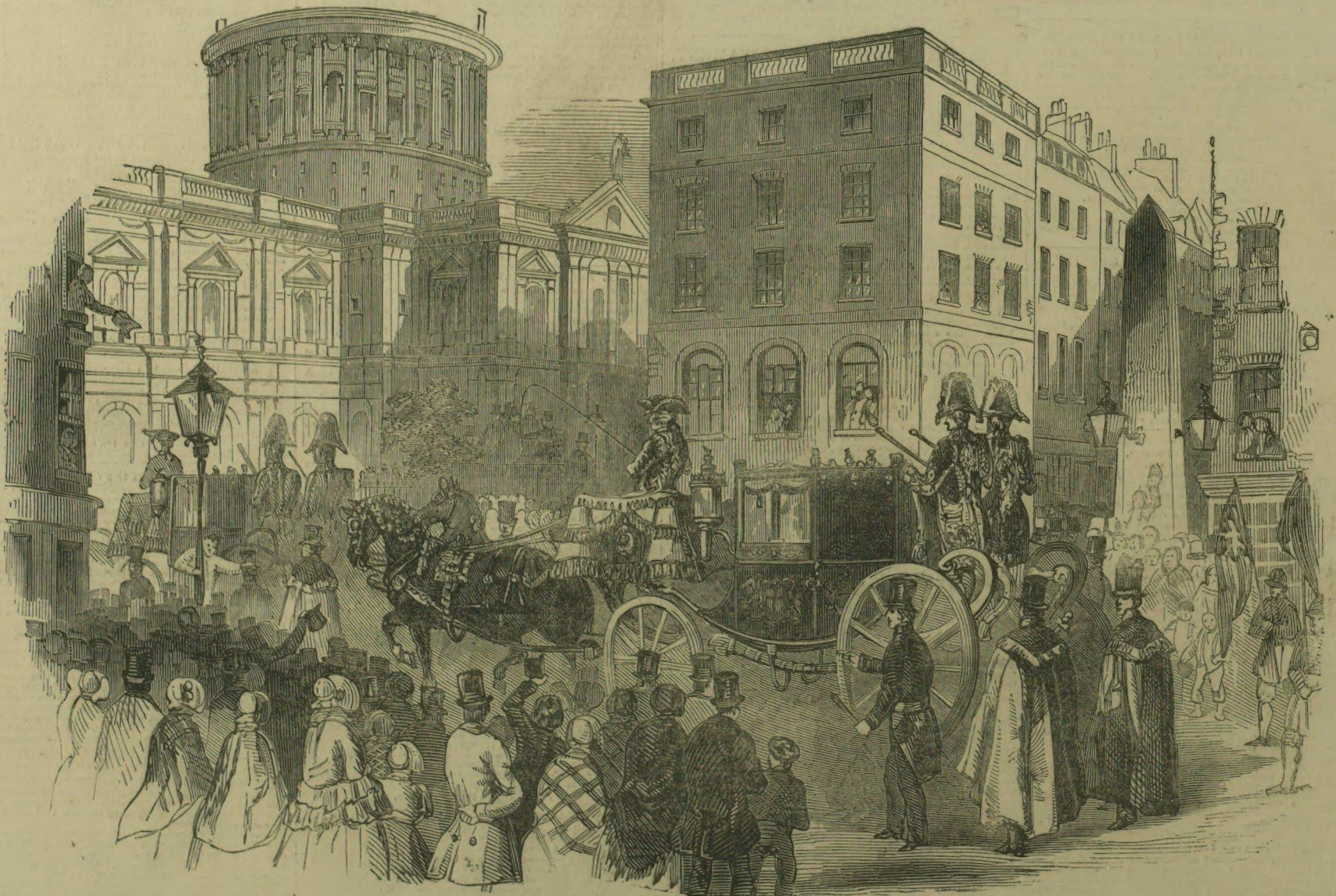
The Court then broke up, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs returning in state to Guildhall, and afterwards to Carpenters' Hall, in the order in which the procession had arrived.

## THE DINNER.

The inaugural dinner took place in the evening, in the ancient hall of the Carpenters' Company, London Wall; Mr. Sheriff Lawrence in the chair. Covers were laid for about 150, and among those present were, the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P.; Lord Mayor; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Sir John Key, J. Williams, Esq., M.P.; George Banks, Esq., the Cursitor Baron; Alderman Farncomb, the Lord Mayor elect; ex-Sheriffs Finnis and Goodhart and the Under-Sheriffs; Charles Pearson, Esq., &c.

The banquet-hall had not been used for an entertainment of this description for the last three centuries, and on the present occasion was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing appropriate mottoes and devices.

On the removal of the cloth, the customary loyal, national, and complimentary toasts were given from the chair, and cordially honoured; and the festive party did not separate till a late hour.



PROCESSION OF THE SHERIFFS TO WESTMINSTER, ON MONDAY LAST.